密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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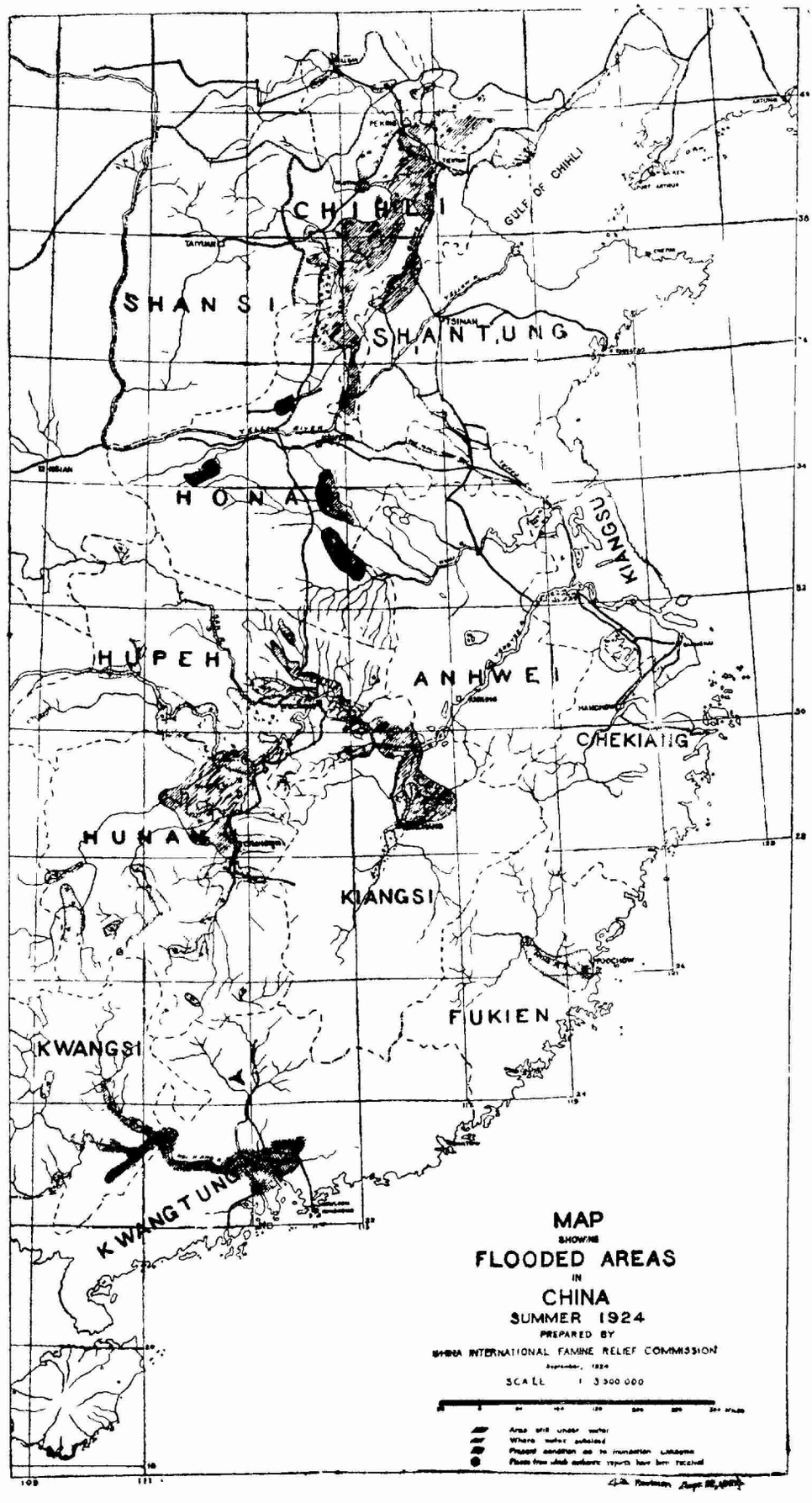
SAVING CHINA'S PEOPLE FOR A BETTER DAY!

IT is difficult for the average foreigner residing in China to concentrate his attention upon the gigantic problem of relief for the millions of destitute Chinese people from the floods of last summer and from the devastation resulting from the present war. "What's the use of trying to save human lives in China," says the average man, "when China's military leaders are doing their best to destroy the land?" Before the beginning of the present war it was estimated that China would require $20,000,000 (silver) to meet the needs of between fifteen and twenty million people, famine sufferers, to carry them through the present winter until another crop can be produced next year. This estimate was based upon careful surveys made by the China International Famine Relief Commission in Peking made several months ago. No further estimates have been made based upon the new requirements which have developed since the beginning of the internal war two months ago, but it may be assumed that if twenty millions of dollars were required before the beginning of the war, double that amount is required today and the actual fighting is not yet over.

IN many ways the situation faced by China today is similar to that faced by Russia in August 1921 when the Soviet government issued its appeal for aid from the perils of the famine in that country. Just as there were sneers then at any attempt to save lives in Russia when the rulers of that country apparently were doing their best to destroy the economic fabric of the land, there are sneers today among the unthinking both in China and abroad at any attempt to save China's millions from famine when the rulers of this land are doing their best to destroy China's social and economic system. However, in spite of the sneers of three years ago the American Relief Association, a semi-official body headed by Mr. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of the Department of Commerce signed an agreement with Soviet Russia on October 1, 1921 whereby the American A. R. A., or the American "error" as it was ridiculed in Europe undertook the distribution and management of supplies to save many millions of Russia's starving population from death during that and the following year. The money was supplied chiefly by direct vote of Congress and the chief condition stipulated by the A. R. A. was that there should be no official interference with its work on the part of the Soviet government or its agents. The director of the A. R. A. was Col. William N. Haskell and so efficient was the organization that by the end of 1921 the Association was providing a free meal daily to 1,000,000 Russian children in Moscow and Petrograd and in the provinces of Saratoy, Samara, Simbrisk,

Kazan, Ufa and Orenburg. Later the American Red Cross appropriated G. $3,000,000 for medical supplies and from other sources G. $900,000 worth of supplies was added to the $20,000,000 appropriated by Congress.

WE give the foregoing details regarding the work of the A. R. A. in Russia because of the probability that something alone this line may have to be developed for China before the end of the present winter if many millions of Chinese, chiefly women and children, are to be saved from starvation resulting from the disastrous floods of last summer and the devastation wrought by China's war-maddened militarists this fall. There doubtless will be many persons in China, foreigners, who will oppose any help being extended to China on the grounds that it may amount to indirect help to the military in a continuance of the war and in addition there will be objectors among certain Chinese suspicious that an extensive relief program organized along these lines might be used to cloak some form of foreign intervention. But in spite of the objections, it is our opinion that some move soon will have to be taken, otherwise conditions in China will deteriorate to a point where many years may be required to bring great sections of the country back to a self-supporting basis. We have no suggestions regarding the ultimate form of the relief measures to be undertaken, otherwise than to suggest that it will have to take some form of cooperation with relief bodies already in existence, but unable to function, because of lack of funds and interference on the part of the contending political-military interest. Another suggestion naturally is that relief measures should follow the precedent of three years ago when several constructive works were organized which provided remunerative work for famine victims and at the same time left China with the nucleus of a modern road system in several districts.



THE FUTURE OF THE FOREIGN BUSINESS MAN IN CHINA

LAST week there appeared in these columns a discussion regarding the future of the foreigner in China, looked at from the angles of the equality of the races, "anti-foreignism" and the growing spirit of nationalism among the Chinese. There is, however, a more important aspect of the subject which has been raised by the letter of the young man who wished light on the future of the foreigner in China and that is what his chances for making money in this country as a business man will be during, say, the next twenty years. In discussing this subject a distinction at the outset must be drawn between *foreign business* in China and the *foreign business man* in China. That foreign business in

China, that is, the total of the exports and imports to and from foreign countries will greatly increase, is undoubted. Whether there will be any great expansion in the amount of business carried on by the white business man here on the spot, and what his chances of making a profit are—that is the important point that we now intend to discuss. One of the speakers at the meeting of the Institute of International Relations at Chatauqua last summer, Mr. Samuel Inman, in the course of a speech directed to another end than we have in mind, said:

> "Corrupt officials in Latin America are often willing to accept a rake-off for an unusually good concession to the foreigner. Or loans at an exorbitant figure pledging the resources of the country that ought to be sacred are made by a government to keep itself in power. These loans, often against the wishes of the people, are floated at the instance of foreign bankers to make improvements which are all right in themselves but which poor countries had better deprive themselves of rather than to mortgage their future."

WHETHER or not the above is a true explanation of the great number of foreign concessions in Mexico—where the foreign oil interests are firmly entrenched—or in many other Latin-American countries we do not know, but the fact is evident that there are thousands of such concessions in foreign hands in those countries. Now let us cast our eyes over China and see how many foreign concessions—that is, foreign business concessions—concessions in the same sense as the large oil companies have concessions in Mexico, there are to be found in this country. The answer is that there are practically none, this despite the fact that Chinese officials in many ways are just as corrupt, generally speaking, and probably even worse than Latin-American officials—but there is one direction in which their corruption has not been exercised and that is in the sale of concessions to foreigners. It is when one keeps this point in mind that one is chagrined to find that so great a man as Bertrand Russell should have broadcast the absolutely false statement before a world which, because of examples in other parts of the world, is ready to believe it, that foreigners in China have forced concessions on the Chinese. Not only have foreigners not forced concessions on the Chinese, but they have not been able to buy them, corruptly or honestly, or secure them in any other way. Many of those who have handed out their hard cash are indeed unable to get their interest on their loans paid, not to speak of getting their principal back, and this, not because the Chinese haven't the money to meet their obligations, but because the money is being spent in military operations on a gigantic scale.

CHINESE anti-foreignism has always been of the practical kind. One feature of one of the principal religions professed by the Chinese people resolves itself practically into worship of the soil. However little there may have been of what is generally termed patriotism among the Chinese people, even before the Revolution and, particularly the world war, brought these subjects to the fore, the actual inborn love of the soil of his native land, to which even his dead body has to be returned in case he dies abroad, has always been so pronounced, that every Chinese whether he was a subject under the old regime or a citizen under the new, has been so utterly opposed to anything savoring of the alienation to a foreigner of a privilege involving the soil, that the purchase of an outright concession in China has been, and is now more so than ever, practically impossible. The few that were given to foreigners almost free of charge were afterwards bought back by the Chinese at great cost, and the foreigners who held them were glad to give them up because the attitude of the Chinese populace was such as to make it practically impossible for the foreigners to operate them at a profit. That has practically always been the situation. And now with the new and growing spirit of nationalism, added to the innate "soil love" of the Chinese, and with the introduction of laws which make the operation of an exclusive foreign concession in China impossible, the chances of any foreign organization getting a concession to develop the resources of China with an untrammeled hand are more remote than ever. It is true that several years ago a leading British merchant in Shanghai made an affidavit in the course of legal proceedings that the concession held by a company which he controlled was actually given by the Chinese government to his compradore and that he paid his compradore a commission to hold it for him, but such instances are rare.

THIS phase, by far the most important phase of foreign business (that is, foreign business on the spot as contrasted with foreign trade, which may be in native hands) as it exists in Latin-American countries is altogether absent in China at present and there is no possibility that it will ever be any different. The present war, which is only a continuation of the turmoil which has existed in China for a number of years and which has every prospect of continuing for many years more, cannot have the effect on the foreign concessionaire in China that it is having in Mexico, for example—where many of the foreign enterprises are being wrecked as a result of the continued disturbances—simply because the foreign concessionaire in China is practically non-existent.

THE future of the foreign business man in China, therefore, will be dependent on his being successful on the same lines as an importer, and exporter, as has been the case up until this time. That his chances of making a profit are much less now than they have ever been cannot be gainsaid. That they will become less in the future is almost a foregone conclusion, as more and more of the Chinese are learning to do this work for themselves. That the point will be reached, during the next twenty years say, when the profits that the foreign merchant in China will be able to earn will be so small, that he will have to work harder, take more risks, and in the end probably have less for his labor than if he stayed at home is quite possible. That is the point, probably, which the young man had most in mind when he asked as to whether a career in China offered him a good future. That there will always be room in China, as there is in any part of the world, for technically trained experts in the industrial field, is undoubtedly the case, but even here the foreign expert will more and more have to meet the competition of the foreign-trained Chinese expert. Even to-day, many also-called foreign expert in the purchase of Chinese commodities such as cotton, wool, hides and so on, depends to a large extent for their decisions upon the judgment of their trusted Chinese assistants. It is possible that it is because of this fact that one hears frequently of heavy

losses in these lines suffered by foreign merchants, particularly in the North. But to put in a final word, namely as to the chances for a young man in the purely business field in China, as opposed to engaging in a business career in his native land, the future here is such as to make any one ponder seriously before he makes a decision. Mere discussions in the abstract of the effect of the present turmoil, "anti-foreignism," or the growth of nationalism among the Chinese do not go to the root of the matter.

LLOYD GEORGE "INFORMS" US ABOUT CHINA

THERE is probably no other country in the world concerning which so many fallacies exist and about which so much that may fittingly be termed *rot* has been told as holds in the case of China. From early times when the Augustan poet Horace mentioned the Chinese under the name of the Seres, China has to most Europeans been thought of as a country on the furthest confines of eastern Asia which has had little to do with foreign lands and peoples. It has been thought of as a country in which anything odd—from the Western point of view—and unusual may happen, and in which things are upside down and hindside foremost, an almost fairy-tale condition of topsyturveydom. Goldsmith with his inimitable wit described the old English lady who on hearing that a Chinese was present at a social function bustled up to look at him exclaiming, "Well, well, and so this is the man *who was born so far away from home!*" An instance of provincialism equalled only by that of the old lady in America who, after listening to a lecture on the Philippines asked whether "them Philippians was the same that St. Paul wrote to".

IN that invaluable little book *Desultory Notes on the Government and People of China* which Interpreter Thomas Taylor Meadows published in 1847 there is an interesting discussion of the state of mind prevailing in China after the first Anglo-Chinese War; this Note is entitled "On the Chinese ignorance of foreign countries, and feeling of superiority over foreigners" and is the fruit of careful observation and clear thinking. Five years after the signing of the Treaty of Nanking Mr. Meadows wrote in part as follows:

> "There seems to be an idea now somewhat prevalent in England, that the Chinese generally have, in consequence of the late war, attained a much more correct knowledge of foreigners and the power and state of their countries than formerly. This is, however, very far from being the case. Those who saw and felt us, though sufficient in number to populate a first-rate European kingdom, form but a very small portion of the Chinese people; and the great body of the nation...look on the late war as a rebellious irruption of a tribe of barbarians....It will be difficult for the Englishman, who is in the habit of obtaining speedy and correct information through the newspapers of all unusual occurrences, not only in his own, but in nearly every country in the world, to comprehend this fully; but he must remember that the Chinese have...no newspapers, and that the great body of the nation have no means of learning what passes at a distance from their own township."

A thoughtful reading of the whole Note, only a small part of which can be commented upon and quoted here, could scarcely fail at present to cause a foreigner to realize that few changes in the wording would be necessary in order to make it a discussion of "Foreign ignorance of China, and the feeling of superiority over Chinese." Of course no one outside of China, or those who have lived in the country, can have any conception of the abysmal depth of ignorance which prevails in Japan, America, and Europe concerning China and things Chinese; for outside of China standards of comparison are generally lacking. That ignorance which has caused the Chinese to assume superiority over foreigners and to dub them *foreign devils* has led many Westerners to think of the Chinese as *uncivilized heathen.* The gamin of interior China follow foreigners through the streets yelling "Foreigner, Foreign Devil", and other epithets, while their compeers in the West pursue at times luckless "Celestials with taunts of Chink, Chink, Chinaman" and slighting references to laundry work and the consumption of rats. The difficulty which Chinese students in Europe and America have in proving to the natives that they *are* Chinese and not Japanese is one sign of the prevailing lack of knowledge in the West concerning China.

IT was current report throughout the Far East in 1919 during the period of the Paris Peace Congress that the then English Prime Minister, Mr. David Lloyd-George suddenly roused himself during an important conference to inquire *what the Twenty-One Demands were;* according to common report which one feels can scarcely be credited, he admitted his complete ignorance of them. It may be hoped, but it is not quite certain, that this point has been cleared up in his mind. The doubt remains as one reads the reports of his thoughts on the China situation as naively set forth in the *Daily Chronicle*, and one wishes that the distinguished ex-Premier might devote a part of the spare time which should now be his to the making of a trip to the Orient. M. Painleve who was Premier of France in 1917, the year following Mr. Lloyd-George's elevation to supreme power in England, came later to China where he received an honorary degree and considerable information on Far Eastern affairs. The British have seldom fallen far behind their Gallic neighbors in making gains in the Orient and we feel that Mr. Lloyd George would profit no less than M. Painleve.

ACCORDING to the *Daily Chronicle* the ex-Premier bids us keep our eyes on China.

> "She is a vast and incalculable country. Her possibilities are endless. Inside her immense territories dwells a population twice that of the whole American continent—North, Central and South....They are a people at once docile, enduring and fearless....They have suffered much in their relations with foreign Powers, because they had the misfortune to have climbed that altitude of civilization which despises trial by butchery before the rest of the world had reached the foothills of sanity in international quarrels. China, therefore became an easy victim for skilled barbarism from other lands. Her people are now hurrying down from the dangerous heights with a speed which they have not yet accustomed the world to expect from so placid a race. It took them thousands of years to ascend to the philosophical serenity which marks them amongst the nations as a peculiar people.... China is now drilling and arming her pacifistic population by the myriad to enable litigious provinces to settle their disputes by killing their adversaries according to the most scientific methods."

Though two columns the gentleman who was once British Premier drones on in this innocent and sentimental manner. Surely, to judge from this, the Europeans have made no more rapid progress in understanding China than have the masses of China in understanding the West, and Mr. Meadows' lesson is still unlearned by his own as well as by those people among whom he dwelt three-quarters of a century ago. If the Chinese people were all the

things they are supposed to be they would indeed be a most *peculiar* people. As a matter of fact they are as little affected by the various characteristics with which they are foolishly—or angrily—credited by foreigners as the little colored boy who waited till the torrent of epithets heaped upon him by another small boy had ceased, then coolly replied, "All them things you call me, you is."

WHAT is it in human nature, oriental and occidental alike, which swings us from one extreme to another like the pendulum of a clock? The foreigner in China is either hypercritical or foolishly sentimental on the subject of the Chinese and their characteristics and culture. And the Chinese are much the same in their attitude toward the foreigner. A foreign friend to the Chinese of many years standing writes,...."with shame on our part we realise that China in all her warrings may be credited with a pacifism which avoided the exploitation of weaker neighbors." Whence arose the idea that the Chinese are all gentle, docile, and pacifistic?—Certainly not from observation of Chinese contemporary civilization, and not from the study of China's ancient and medieval history. Brigandage, rebellion, active and passive resistance, the looting and burning of villages, towns and cities, the slaughter of countless thousands of men, women, and children dot the pages of China's history quite as thickly as accounts of art, education, and philosophy. Certainly the Chinese have not stayed at home meekly attending to their own business. Four types of war are to be noted as having been fought by the Chinese over a period of more than four thousand years: these may be classified as internally aggressive, internally defensive, externally defensive and externally aggressive. First of all as the Europeans fought the aborigines in America, seized their lands, and pushed them further and further from the coast so the Chinese beginning thousands of years earlier have continued to the present to conquer and push the Lo-los, Miao-tze, and other aboriginal tribes further and further into the wilds. Moreover they have fought doughtily against the Asiatic races who have pressed into the rich lands of China Proper; not content with this, however, they have pushed out to conquer almost all the surrounding lands and not without arrogant pride have assumed overlordship of the "ten thousand kingdoms". If the Han dynasty generals did not with their armies look upon the waters of the Caspian Sea they at least pushed far across the deserts and oases of central Asia and spread China's civilization and established her government over thousands of square miles of rich alien territory conquering tribe after tribe of settled as well as nomad Asiatics. How came the wars between China and India, and Burma, and Tibet? How happened it that the Chinese first met the Portuguese not in Canton but in Malacca, and the Spanish also not in China Proper but in the Philippines? What is China's claim to Manchuria, to Mongolia, to Tibet? What about the travels of Cheng Ho and his great fleet to Ceylon, to Arabia and to Africa in the fifteenth century? How is it that there are some eight or nine millions of Chinese scattered throughout large parts of the world who have shown the Europeans in many cases the secrets of "peaceful" and "economic" penetration? No—China's pacifism has never kept her from conquering or exploiting her weaker neighbors any more than it keeps her rulers, manufacturers, and mine owners from exploiting her own poorer classes at the present day. Westerners are unfair to the Chinese as well as to themselves when they assume that sin and selfishness are unilateral either in the East or in the West. Providence, unlike Pope Alexander VI, never divided the East from the West nor has his Satanic Majesty been left to rule the West as some writers would apparently have us believe. This we say not to exonerate the West or to praise the Chinese but merely to try to state the truth which is salutary for the latter as well as for the Europeans.

IS there not an interesting case of complement and supplement to be found in the following points? Mr. Meadows says: "At present they (the Chinese) take the tone of superiors quite unaffectedly, simply because they really believe themselves to be superior. I do not remember meeting one among educated Chinese with a single instance of any want of candour in regard to this subject; whenever their minds once acknowledge anything foreign as superior to the Chinese article of the like sort they at once admit it to be so.... All Chinese who have seen them, are perfectly ready to allow, that our ships, our guns, watches, cloths, &c., are much superior to their own articles of the like sort; and most of them would frankly admit us to be superior to them in all respects, if they thought so. But, as above said, they do not...." Now turn to a letter by Mr. "F. D. Z." who has recently written several letters for the *North-China Daily News* on the subject of Foreignism and Anti-foreignism in China at the present day. It is quite unlikely that this Chinese gentleman is acquainted with Mr. Meadows' analytical studies of Chinese culture, and yet upon a comparison of the writings of the one with those of the other we find that they are closely connected in mode of thought.

> "Much have I written on 'anti-foreignism,'" says Mr. 'F. D. Z.,' "attacking foreigners for their arrogance and false racial prejudice. It is only just for me to view the matter also in the other direction and say that in part the foreigners are justified in assuming such attitude of superiority towards the Chinese. In a way, the Chinese themselves are to blame, and they deserve, if any nation ever deserves, to be slighted and despised. I say the Chinese deserve to be despised, because they have first of all despised themselves. How much 'foreignism' tendency has been and still is, visible in this country! By 'foreignism' I mean as before that attitude to worship all foreigners, to accept their words blindly. And the worst part of it is, such attitude is not so much the expression of the general ignorant public, but is held especially by men in educational circles whose duty it is to lead others toward the goal of freedom and progress.... Foreigners are first of all adored, and then the returned students, because they have been to foreign countries and are most like foreigners. Wonderful foreign land! What metamorphosis you accomplish! Not only all foreigners, by virtue of their being foreigners, are superior to all Chinese; but worshipful he who has so much as set foot on a foreign land! This is why I say the Chinese in part deserve to be slighted and despised by the foreigners."

FITTING it is that modern Chinese and foreign writers and students of Far Eastern conditions are able to arrive at similar conclusions by diverse routes. It is quite possible that a people, or part of them, may turn too rapidly and travel too far from long established customs many of which are intrinsically good. By so doing they may instead of arriving on another well-beaten road find themselves in a bog of doubt, uncertainty and failure. It is possible that some foreigners may have at times been prone to encourage their Chinese friends to turn away from that which has been well tried in China to that which has also been well tried in the West, forgetting that the conditions in East and West are not the same and that a custom which works well among one people at one time may not work at all well among another people under

different circumstances. In Japan at one time the people turned against much that had been proved good in their old civilization, and it was, oddly enough, the foreigners who in many instances stepped forward to defend and protect that which was good and worthy of preservation. For that the Japanese of a later day have felt gratitude.

POSSIBLY there has in recent years been a lack of balance in certain types of reform in this country; after the Revolution of 1911, for instance, men were seen wearing suits of Chinese silks and satins made in foreign style! This was certainly ill-balanced modernism, and fortunately did not last. But it may be that more subtle and equally ridiculous and unfortunate changes have come about, and against these it is satisfying to see taht thoughtful Chinese are rebelling. The danger which lurks here may be that in the desire to retain what is best in old China the extreme conservative and reactionary will be able to obstruct real progress which is above racial and geographical divisions and which must not be damned by calling it "foreign" or "Western." The duty of guiding China in these confusing and troublous times lies with the balanced Chinese who have been taught the best in the civilizations of East and West, and the foreigners in China who have a sympathy for all that is best in the ancient culture without being blind to the elements of weakness which have kept China from going as far as by nature it has been endowed to go. The real friend of China and of the Chinese is not the one who tries always to whitewash China and prove that the Chinese are a peculiar people who have attained great heights never attained by any other people, a race of pacifists ruled by philosophers of the schools of Plato or Confucius. Nor is the man who paints the Western nations and peoples in darkest hues and assumes vicariously the sins of individual foreigners a friend to China and its people in their hour of need. It not only does not do good but it does actual harm to present China's case in a sickly sentimental manner; where the Chinese are backward and obstructionist and fail to live up to what is right and an international duty they should be told of it and held responsible. When a foreign power or an individual foreigner is taking advantage of China and its people and pursuing a selfish policy no false sense of racial pride or chauvinistic patriotism should keep us from admitting the fact and attempting to make amends. The foreigner who comes to China and who makes no effort to become acquainted with the land and its people—and there are unhappily many such foreigners—is no better than the Chinese who yells "foreign devil" and shuts his eyes to what is good in foreigners. It is the duty of foreigners and Chinese to study each other with sympathy wherever possible and to act as interpreters for the ogood they find in each other. To assume that superiority rests on the one side and inferiority on the other is absurd, and as long as there are those who assume such an attitude so long the wiseacres will go around nodding sagely and quoting "Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet," foolishly forgetting, if perchance they ever knew it, or ignoring the remainder of the famous stanza:

"Till Earth and Sky stand presently at God's great Judgement Seat;

But there is neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed, nor Birth,

When two strong men stand face to face, tho' they come from the ends of the earth?"

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International Cooperation in Famine Relief

BY HON. M. T. LIANG

IN China there are innumerable charitable societies and organizations. We find them in the villages, towns, cities and at the ports and most of them have a long creditable record behind them. The fact that they exist in such great numbers throughout the land would seem to indicate that there is *"A General Desire to succor the needed"* on the part of all classes. On occasions of distress the Chinese may not appear to respond liberally according to Occidental standards, but this is due to the low wage system ruling in China, the rural average not exceeding probably $40. per year.

While we all admire the natural charitableness of the Chinese there is in their working one defect which is prominent and which reduces the efficiency of their organizations and that is the lack of co-ordination. If by example or persuasion their working could be made to harmonize, or better still, to combine, their joint-association would at once become the greatest private philanthropic organization in the world.

Model of Coordination

Consonant with the charitable instinct of the Chinese, the initiation of the International Famine Relief Societies in 1920 and the final merging of them in 1921 into the present "China International Famine Relief Commission" with the constituent units as its Provincial Committees, are developments which should serve as an example to the thousands of Chinese institutions as to the advisability of co-ordination to give the greatest capacity and effect to individual effort.

In the co-ordination achieved in 1920/21 by the International Societies, it will suffice only to mention that on an expenditure of only about $17,000,000 they managed to save over 7,000,000 people during the drought-famine in the Northern five provinces that lasted about seven months. This large accomplishment in relation to the amount expended was simply due to the exceptionally low over-head charges, the exemption of both taxation and freight on cereals and other relief supplies over the national railways and the centralization of purchase and distribution which eliminated overlapping and duplication and other economic defects. These advantages were secured through harmonized working and co-ordinated effort.

Chinese-Foreign Cooperation

There is another feature in the composition of the Commission and its Committees which was an innovation. The saying *"East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet"* had been so seriously accepted that when the proposition was first made that the International Societies should have equal representation of Chinese and foreigners, there was some doubt in the minds of a good many as to the expediency of such a move. How happy has been the result of the bold arrangement could better be explained by all who have been or are connected with the organization. If the Chinese-foreign cooperation existing in the Commission and its Committees could be extended to other spheres of activity in general, peaceable accommodation and rapid progress would prevail in the Far East.

Since the relief of the recent drought-famine, the Commission and its Provincial Committees have been working steadily in the direction of famine-prevention through engineering endeavors and it is aimed that as they progress in their operations, China's physical condition may benefit and thus reduce if not eliminate the awful visitations which seem now so perennial.

During the next few months, the Commission and its Committees will concentrate their energies on the relief of the present flood distress which has overtaken so many parts of this country. They are, however, only agents of the public whose generous support and friendly encouragement will alone enable them to administer to the needs of our fellow-sufferers. They, therefore, earnestly plead for the good will and liberality of all and may Providence guide us now as it has done in the past.

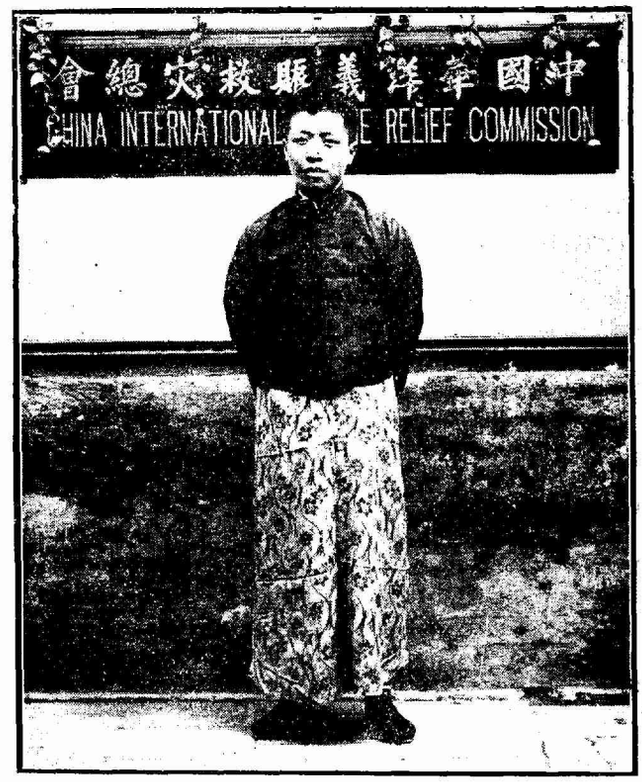
Peking, October 1924.

The Board of Governors of the Columbia Country Club announce a reception to members and their friends at the new club, Great Western Road Extension, on Sunday afternoon, November 16, from three o'clock until four thirty o'clock.

Mr. Walter H. Mallory, Executive Secretary of the China International Famine Relief Committee, has had wide experience in this work in both Europe and America.

Hon. M. T. Liang, Chairman of the China International Famine Relief Committee. Mr. Liang for many years has been prominent in official life and public affairs in China. He was a prominent member of the Chinese Delegation to the Washington Conference and recently has been serving as a member of the Chinese Commission which has been negotiating with the British Government for the retrocession of Weihaiwei, the British leasehold on the coast of Shantung.

Mr. O. J. Todd, Chief Engineer, China International Famine Relief Committee.



Mr. Y. S. Djang, a graduate of Cornell University, is associate Executive Secretary of the China International Famine Relief Committee.

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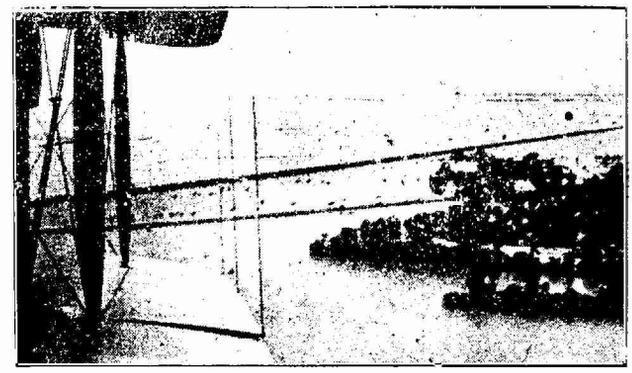

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1. The valley in the Western Hills not far from Peking whence the Yung Ting Ho sweeps down upon the North China plain every flood season, bringing dire disaster in its train.

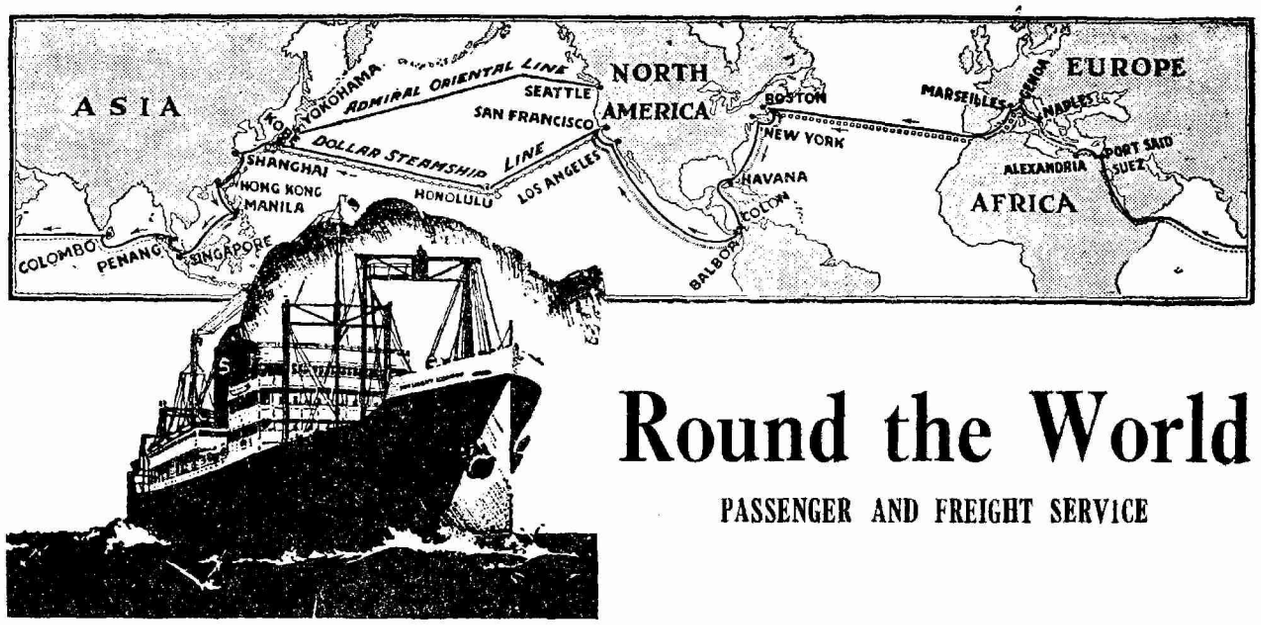
2. The trees made a very picturesque background to the floods, but one which was hardly appreciated by the unfortunate peasantry who were destitute and homeless.

3. The land to the southwest of Tientsin was almost entirely covered by the streams which either overflowed or broke the dykes. Here is a dyke that went.

4. All the crops were ruined in the area back of the Yung Ting Ho, only a few stray trees standing out above the flood when it began to subside.

5. Flood victims on the Yung Ting Ho dyke August 3rd, 1924. These were more fortunate than most in that they managed to bring some household effects with them.

6. A Chinese village whose fields were swept by the flood in the vicinity of Paotingfu.



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Railways---China's Greatest Need

BY JULEAN ARNOLD

American Commercial Attache, Peking

IN reply to the query "What is China's greatest need today?" an educator would undoubtedly advocate modern schools; the missionary, Christianity; the diplomat, a strong well administered central government; the banker, a uniform system of currency with means for a readjustment of government finances; the business man, the disbandment of China's huge military organizations; and the sociologist, scientific birth control.

There is probably no one agency which can do more to assist in furthering all of these needs than modern economic communications, particularly railways. We have but to look at a map of China to appreciate this situation. Six-sevenths of China's population are congested into one-third of the area of this vast country, greater in size than the United States or Europe, and possessed of a population equal to that of one-third of the globe. Radical dialectic differences among persons in one section over those in neighboring regions have been developed and perpetuated through poor means of communication. The question of popular education is rendered extremely difficult because of these dialectic differences and of provincialism, although three-fifths of the people of the country speak what may be regarded as a common language with, however, varying localisms. The dominant position of the family and clan in the social order of China, which today stands in the way of national cohesion, have been accentuated and perpetuated through bad means of communication. The development of popular education, so essential to the success of a republican form of government, depends in a large measure upon greatly improved internal means of communication in China.

Railways Would Facilitate Missionary Work

Our four or five thousand Christian missionaries in China find that one of the essentials to the success of their work is popular education. Through modern schools and similar institutions they are striving to assist in overcoming the illiteracy of the masses. The success of their efforts depends also in a large measure upon the community of interests among all their organizations. They need to get together and formulate plans and policies which will render their labors and the enormous amounts of money which their work involves effective, in light of the potentialities which exist for helping China. Here again lack of internal communications adds enormously to the difficulties which confront them.

China's lack of political unity may probably be attributed to inadequate internal communications to a larger measure than to any other single factor. Canton and South China can only be reached by sea from Central China or by tedious overland marches. Because of lack of rail communications between that section and the rest of the country, one feels when one is in Canton that he is entirely out of touch with the events of importance which transpire in other sections of China. Furthermore the people have not learned or been trained to be interested in developments in other sections of the country. With rail communications between South, Central, and North China intellectual development will follow very quickly. This same condition obtains in certain other sections of the country. Thus until we have an artery of railways through which the life blood of the nation may circulate freely, we shall find that certain sections of the body politic of the nation will continue numb and inarticulate. so far as responding to the larger national impulses is concerned.

Employment and Migration

The fact that China has seventy-one different tael units of currency, not to mention the different silver and copper coins in circulation throughout the country, nor the multiplicity of varying weights and measures, indicates more clearly than almost anything else the condition of internal stagnation and lack of adequate means of communication. With the free intercourse which comes through a well ordered system of communications, uniform currency becomes a necessity. I do not believe the Chinese will be convinced of the advantages of a thorough reform of the country's present heterogeneous currency until better means of internal communications impress upon them the tremendous economic losses they are suffering through their antiquated currency.

It has often been said that the million and a half men who constitute the numerous military organizations which have so disturbed the peace and good order of the country

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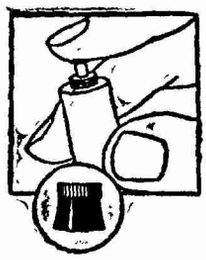
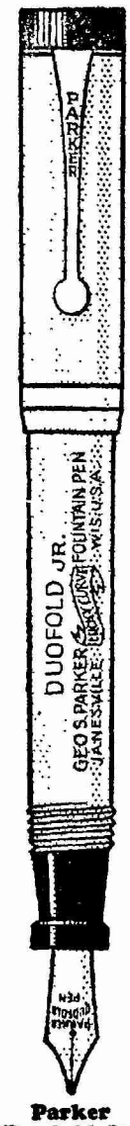


Press the button and Duofold drinks its fill. No lever to catch on clothing and spill ink.



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and deterred in such a large way industrial, commercial, and economical developments which would otherwise be made possible, are soldiers through necessity rather than choice. The great masses in the country in China appear to be about one jump from starvation. One crop failure in a district brings about enormous suffering. Two crop failures result in famine and starvation and three successive crop failures in the same district produce havoc and devastation. Human beings in China as well as elsewhere seem to move along the line of least resistance. Soldiery and brigandage offer to many opportunities for eking out an existence apparently not possible otherwise. China is not land poor. There are areas in this country greater than those of a half dozen of the largest states in the American Union which have a smaller population per square mile than have any states in the American Union. These regions are economically inaccessible due to lack of communications. Once they are provided with railways, vast territories of fertile land will be opened to settlement and exploitation, thereby relieving the congestion in other sections. Thus probably no other agencies could do more to overcome the menace of the soldier than railways not only in opening up new territories for development, but in making it possible to maintain peace and order in those regions now well settled but difficult to command because of lack of roads or other effective means of approach.

To the sociologist the deplorable conditions among the masses in China are due to pushing the population beyond the means of subsistence. It is true that the family system and ancestor worship in China have encouraged over population. At the same time the perpetuation of the nation through all these centuries has probably been due in a largest measure to these agencies than to any others. We are appalled when we learn that in the Yangtze Delta, a region comprising an area no greater than that of the State of Illinois, there is an estimated population of 40,000,000 people

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or about 800 to the square mile. We have only to contrast Mongolia in the northwest, which has an area of 1,300,000 square miles, almost the equivalent of the entire section of the United States west of the Rockies. Here we find a population of probably less than one to the square mile, and yet this region abounds in fertile valleys and plains and might well support a population of tens of millions. Railways have demonstrated the possibilities of opening new territory for settlement in the case of Manchuria, where there are upwards of 20,000,000 of people compared with a few millions twenty years ago. Manchuria has become one of the richest sections of the country. With more railways in that region it will unfold still greater potentialities in development and colonization. Thus while there are hundreds of thousands of square miles of fertile lands in China unsettled and undeveloped, it is more a question of the distribution of the population than otherwise.

Comparative Cost of Transportation

In so-called West China, in a territory embracing the provinces of Kansu, Shensi, Shansi, and Szechuan, there is an estimated population of 100,000,000, which is practically that of the United States. Except for a few miles of railways in Shansi, this entire region is without the "Iron Road." The people in these regions are for the most part still working on price levels which obtained a hundred years ago. Throughout large sections of this territory brass cash is still the coin of the realm. It requires 16 pounds of these brass cash to equal one dollar gold. Wheat is produced in abundance in three of these provinces and at prices one-third of those obtaining 500 miles away where there is economic transportaion. In fact flour millers in Hankow have been importing wheat from Seattle and Portland, shipping it across the Pacific and delivering it at Hankow cheaper than they could secure it from West China where it can be purchased in the fields at one-quarter the prices obtaining in America. The most expensive luxury the people of West China enjoy is transportation, for in most of this region they are away from navigable streams and are obliged to depend on pack animals, carts, and human beings as beasts of burden. Tens of thousands of carrying coolies may be seen on the roads and paths of these regions carrying loads hundreds of miles. One coolie will contract to carry 150 pounds 15 miles a day for the equivalent of 11 cents gold. Figuring the average cost of railway transportation the United States at 1 cent gold per ton mile, coolie transportation in West China is ten times as high. If we had to take the load which our railways in the United States carry in one year and put it on the backs of human beings, as is done in West China, it would require 800,000,000 men, each carrying a load of 150 pounds, an average of 15 miles a day for 365 days out of the year. This indicates, to some measure at least, the amount of transportation which the hundreds of millions of West China are now doing and will also help to impress upon people in the United States the crying need of railways in China, a country which, although larger in area than the United States, and possessed of four times the population, has less than 7,000 miles of railways compared with 265,000 miles in operation in the United States. Thus it would seem that China's most pressing need today is modern internal communications and more particularly railways.

China Railways Are Gold-mines

The building of railways in China will be, to a large measure under conditions the reverse of those which obtained in the United States, as railways in many sections of China will follow rather than precede the populations. Thus while under construction they can be made to pay as they proceed. If China's railways are managed well and the profits not diverted to other purposes than maintenance, betterments, and extensions, China should be able to build the needed railways without the assistance of foreign capital. Railways in China are now operated upon an average cost of 65% of operating revenues and can be operated on less than 50% as some lines have been. A railway in China is a gold mine, if properly operated. Hence no country offers more alluring conditions for the financial success of railway construction and operation than does China, which, considering its population and area, is the most poorly equipped, from a railway standpoint, of any nation on the face of the earth. *Reprinted from the Baldwin Magazine.*

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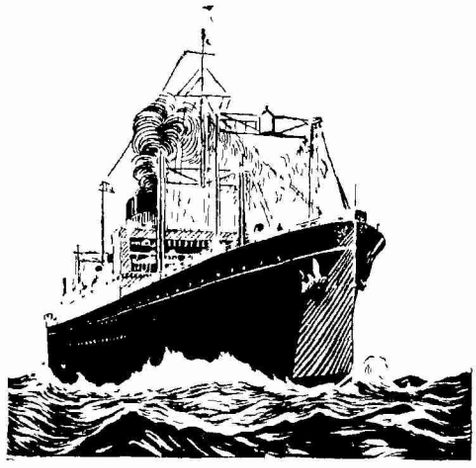

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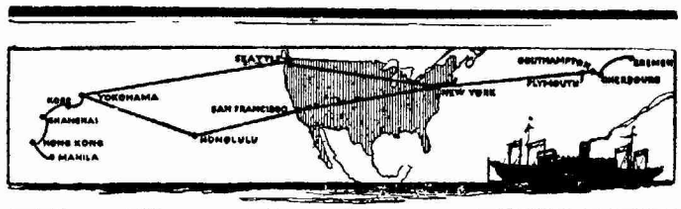

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Chinese Students Honor Dr. S. Wells Williams

The Chinese Students' Club of the Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute on October 3 dedicated a memorial tablet which they had erected to the memory of Dr. S. Wells Williams, former professor of Chinese language and literature at Yale University. Dr. Williams was for many years a resident of China engaged in missionary-educational and diplomatic service. He is the author of the standard work on China, "The Middle Kingdom," in 2 volumns and in addition the "Tonic and Syllabic Dictionaries of the Chinese Language." The following is a reprint of an address delivered by Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, at the dedicatory exercises of the memorial tablet erected by the Chinese students at the Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Born and bred in America, Dr. Williams could have claimed the epithet "Chinese" as a part of his name with as much justice and propriety as the hero of Khartum. Shortly after leaving college he went to China. In those days it was not a mere pleasure trip to go on a voyage across the Pacific Ocean. It took not days or weeks, but months for a sailing vessel to make the distance from Boston to Canton by rounding Cape Horn. Dr. Williams' arrival at Canton was coincident with the beginning of China's relations with the Western Powers on a mere clearly defined basis. China was then making her last determined effort to keep foreigners out of the country. It must be remembered that China was not dependent upon outside countries for her economic needs. She could produce all that she required for her own consumption. She paid little or no attention to her foreign trade. What she wanted was to be let alone. But the world could not let her alone. Tales of her fabled wealth and splendor brought adventurers from all lands to her shores. Their constant knocking at the door for entrance could hardly be long denied. At that time Canton was the only point in China at which Chinese and foreigners could come in contact. China trade, which laid the foundation of many family fortunes in Old as well as New England, was synonymous with trade with Canton. Notwithstanding the immense profits derived from legitimate trade, smuggling, especially in opium, flourished and increased from day to day to an extent unknown before. The government at Peking finding it impossible to check the introduction of the deleterious drug into the country to the utter demoralization of the people at last decided upon the closing of the port of Canton to foreign trade. War was declared by England with results disastrous to China.

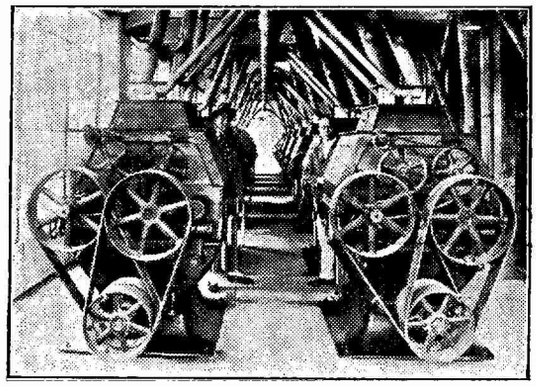
Pioneer in China and Japan

In pursuance of treaty provisions five Chinese ports south of the Yangtze River were declared open to foreign trade. Thus was a breach made in the Chinese wall, and the period of China's seclusion from the rest of the world passed forever. Throughout these stirring times, 1833-1844, Dr. Williams was on the spot, not only as an interested observer of what occurred before his eyes but also as a participant in many of the important events. Furthermore he was not satisfied with being a mere spectator in China. He strived to identify himself with the country. With infinite pains he learned and mastered the Chinese language with its many different dialects. He studied Chinese history, literature and philosophy in order to gain an insight into the existing conditions of things in China. Having thus prepared himself for his work he was eminently fitted to be an interpreter between China and the Western World.

Chinese, however, was not the only foreign language he had completely mastered. He was equally proficient in his knowledge of Japanese. When Commodore Perry went to Japan in 1853-1854 on his memorable mission to open up that country to Western commerce and intercourse, Dr. Williams joined the mission as an interpreter, and thus took no small part in the diplomatic negotiations that introduced Japan to the family of nations.

After more than twenty years of service as an American Christian Missionary in China, Dr. Williams resigned in 1857 to enter the diplomatic service of the American government. The services of a competent interpreter was certainly needed at the time by the American government in China.

The fortune of the Manchu Dynasty was then at a very low ebb. More than half the provinces were in open rebellion and foreign armies were pressing toward the capital. The time was opportune for the foreign Powers to pull down some of the absurd pretensions of the Manchu Emperor. The American government saw its opportunity and took advantage of the situation. In such an emergency the services of a man like Dr. Williams were indispensable as



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well as invaluable. A treaty was duly signed in 1858 between the two countries, which has remained in force to this day. Nothing shows better the great changes that have taken place during the last seventy years in the relations between China and the United States than to examine some of the provisions of this treaty. Take the following for example:

Early Treaty Provisions

"Article 5.—The Minister of the United States of America in China, whenever he has business, shall have the right to visit and sojourn at the capital of his Majesty the Emperor of China. * * * His visits shall not exceed one in each year, and he shall complete his business without unnecessary delay. * * * He is not to take advantage of this stipulation to request visits to the capital on trivial occasions * * * and his entire suite shall not exceed twenty persons exclusive of his Chinese servants."

"Article 25.—It shall be lawful for the officers or citizens of the United States to employ scholars and people of any part of China without distinction of persons, to teach any of the languages of the Empire and to assist in literary labors; and the persons so employed shall not for that cause be subject to any injury on the part either of the Government or of individuals; and it shall in like manner, be lawful for citizens of the United States to purchase all manner of books in China."

These provisions sound strange and antiquated nowadays, but they were considered serious propositions important enough to have a place in the treaty!

It will thus be seen that Dr. Williams took a most important part in two of the momentous events of modern times,—the opening of Japan to the world and the entrance of China into the family of nations. He was with Anson Burlingame when the American Legation was first established in Peking and from 1862 to 1876 was constantly called upon to act as Charge d'Affaires in the absence of the American Minister. He resigned from the American Diplomatic service in 1876, and ended his days in America as Professor of Chinese in Yale.

Dr. Williams has bequeathed to the English speaking people two monumental works; namely, "A Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese Language," and "The Middle Kingdom." Even after these years these works have lost none of their usefuluess and authority. "The Middle Kingdom" is as good an authority on China to-day as when it was first published in 1848. It gives a true picture of China with all her defects and virtues. It dispels the atmosphere of mystery that seems to wrap round everything connected with the East.

Dr. Williams was one of the few men of the West who tried to understand China. He did not adopt the methods of the tourist who tries to write a book on Chinese customs and manners after paying a flying visit to the country. He spent years in observing the customs and manners of the Chinese people and studying the Chinese language and literature, in order to get the proper background for an intelligent grasp of Chinese ideas and actions. While he was connected with the American Legation at Peking the Chinese government always found in him a staunch friend who could be depended upon to sympathize with their aims and appreciate their difficulties and points of view.

One must not be misled by the oft-quoted lines of Kipling.

"Oh East is East, and West is West
And never the twain shall meet
Till earth and sky stand presently
At God's great judgment seat."

Present Desire for Better Understanding

If this is intended to convey the idea that the East and the West cannot understand each other, it is hardly true. "The Middle Kingdom" shows conclusively that Dr. Williams understood China as well as any native-born Chinese. But if the West has a desire to know the East intimately, the East will unfold itself like an open book which may be hard to read at first but will come easy gradually.

I need hardly say that China has always desired the most intimate relations with America. With this end in view we have in recent years availed ourselves of every opportunity to send young men over to this country to learn what your schools and colleges have to offer. We wish to know the secrets of your progress, your prosperity and your greatness. The remission of half the Boxer indemnity payments by your government in 1908 enabled us to carry out a plan for sending every year a number of students to this country for education. The further remission of the remainder of the indemnity payments as passed by the American Congress in its last session will carry forward and broaden the work in the same direction. Upon their return to China, these students will in time take their places among the leaders of their country in every walk of life, and cannot but exert a powerful influence in molding public opinion and governmental policies. Nothing more effective can be devised for the spread of American ideas and the introduction of American methods. All this tends to promote a better understanding between China and America and bind the two nations with bonds stronger than steel and more enduring than bronze.

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China at the Williamstown Institute of Politics

BY C. F. REMER

The China Round Table and Tsurumi on Japan, continued from last week.

Mr. Tsurumi might have presented the population problem of the world as one which the whole world should attempt to settle by conference and agreement. I believe that he might have made a case against the attempt to meet the problem by leaving it to individual nations to do as they please with problems of immigration and population. He chose, however, to take his stand on the right of every nation to settle for itself all such problems. He spoke of the "natural desire of the American government to preserve the integrity of American society" and concluded that "immigration in itself was not a substantial element in the issue raised by the Act of Congress." It was the methods by which the bill was passed, the circumstances under which it was passed, that aroused the feelings of the Japanese. Mr. Tsurumi thus removed the problem from the field of population and its distribution and placed it in the field of international civilities and of consideration for the domestic politics of other states. In this narrower field he was not able to make out a strong case and the wider field he did not touch in his public lectures.

It may be repeated that in his discussion of the changes that have come about in Japan since the Restoration, Mr. Tsurumi presented matter of greater and more permanent interest than in his discussion of the subject of Japanese immigration to the United States. One of his lectures upon this subject is reprinted in part elsewhere in this issue of the *Review*.

Eminent Gathering to Discuss China

At the China Round Table the subject for discussion was "Problems of the Foreign Relationships of China." The nature of the discussion can be indicated by naming some of the persons who gathered around the table. In the first place there was J. V. A. MacMurray of the State Department who led the discussion. The secretary of the conference on China was H. S. Quigley who has spent some years on the faculty of Tsinghua College. Among those who took part in the discussions were the following: H. C. Brownell of the History Department of Canton Christian College; C. C. Batchelder of New York University who has been in the Far East for the Department of Commerce; General William Crozier, a retired American army officer; Sydney Greenbie, a lecturer and the author of a number of books on Japan and the Pacific; Robert Fitch of Hangchow; Stanley K. Hornbeck of the State Department, who is to lecture on Far Eastern history at Harvard during a part of the present school year; C. Y. Hsieh, a graduate student at the University of Minnesota; G. N. Steiger, formerly of St. John's University, Shanghai, and now of the Department of History in Simmons College; Admiral William W. Phelps of the U. S. Navy, who has served in China; Mrs. S. R. Stifler, formerly of Peking; President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University; Captain Yoshio Wada of the Japanese Army who is attached to the Japanese Embassy at Washington; and W. H. Gardiner, Vice-president of the Navy League and a writer upon the Far East. I have probably named a sufficient number of persons who know something about China and the Far East to carry assurance to any reader that the discussions at the China Round Table were worth while.

The conference on China was in general an examination of the history of the foreign relations of China since the revolution of 1911. This history was presented in a series of talks by Mr. MacMurray. There were also certain excursions into contiguous territory to which I shall refer later. It was plain that Mr. MacMurray was interested in getting on to a consideration of the problems of China as they are now that the Washington Conference has taken place. The early talks may be regarded as an introduction to the problems of the Washington Conference, as a statement of the case of China much as it must have been stated by American officials at the times of the opening of that Conference. This required a consideration of the inauguration of the republic, of the reorganization loan of 1913, of America's relation to the "Old" Consortium, of the activities of Japan in China during the course of the World War, of the Twenty-one Demands, of the treaties of peace which brought the war to an end and of the effects of the war and the treaties upon China. Mr. MacMurray sees the history of these years in terms of two conflicting policies;

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that of spheres of influence, of the building up of special interests, on the one hand and on the other the policy of the "aopen door" and the maintenance of the territorial integrity and political independence of China. The presentation of the policy of special interests became more and more a presentation of the course of Japanese policy in China. The "open door" policy became more and more associated with the aims and purposes of the United States and Great Britain. The situation created by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, and the Shantung settlement provided a sufficient number of illustrations of the conflict of these two different policies.

Washington Conference Ended Era

The Washington Conference was presented at some length and the present state of affairs in the Far East was regarded by Mr. MacMurray as the consequence of the agreements arrived at during that conference. It is unnecessary to catalogue the provisions of the various treaties drawn up during the conference. They are familiar enough to all who have followed the course of events in the Far East. Mr. MacMurray expressed regret at the delay in the ratification of these treaties but he stated upon more than one occasion that there has been in the relations of the past year or two more than one example of an intention on the part of the various governments to be almost quixotic in their desire to live up to the engagements entered into at Washington.

It is Mr. MacMurray's conviction that the Washington Conference marks the close of an era in international relations in the Far East. He said deliberately and repeatedly that the Washington Conference brought to an end the policy of special interests and spheres of influence in China. On no occasion did he refer in this connection to article ten of the Covenant of the League of Nations by which the members undertake to preserve "as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league. "At the same time he regards the preservation of the territorial integrity and the political independence of China as the clearest and simplest statement of the policy to which the various nations gave their assent at Washington. It seems to me a significant fact that the policy of the Washington Conference was stated in the very words of the League Covenant.

I return now to the excursions into contiguous territory to which I have refered. The first of these was a discussion by Mr. Tyler Dennett of the early relations between China and the United States. The internal political situation in China was dealt with in general by Mr. Quigley who regards as unavoidable a further development of provincial autonomy in China. Professor Brownell described the state of affairs in Canton and told something of the plans and methods of Sun Yat Sen. Admiral Phelps described conditions on the Yangtse as he knew them. The consequences of the industrial changes that are taking place in China were dealt with by two of the members of the round table.

China Must Stop Hedging

Mr. MacMurray dealt in this final meeting of the conference with the situation as it is at present and as it will be during the immediate future. It is his opinion that China is now being given a real chance to secure many of the things for which she has expressed a desire during the past. He expressed the hope that China would avail herself of her opportunity. China ought not, he said, to adopt a policy of quarreling in a small way over foreign rights as long as they remain foreign rights. She will not get forward along the road she plainly desires to go by policy of rear-guard actions and bush-whacking. If China will see that the citizens of foreign countries are given their full rights under existing treaties she will by such a policy place herself in the best possible position to secure by open and friendly methods the earliest possible removal of treaty restrictions upon her freedom. Continuous bickering over small matters puts off the day of settlement for the larger and more important matters.

The Institute of Politics closed a day or two before it was reported in the American newspapers that fighting had begun near Shanghai. If the round table conference on China at Williamstown is worth anything as an indicator of American opinion, the conclusions of one observer—it may be repeated that no formal or informal expression of opinion is made at any of the meetings of the Institute—are that there is in the United States now as there has been in the past a strong desire to deal with China in a fair and friendly spirit; that there is at the same time an unmistakable insistence upon holding to the conditions of the Washington Conference in dealing with particlar problems such as the tariff and extraterritoriality and in dealing with the general international problems which the continued weakness and ineffectiveness of the Chinese government present; and, finally, that the people of the United States look forward toward the day when China will show herself able and willing to do her full share toward securing for herself the greater independence of action offered her at Washington in 1922.

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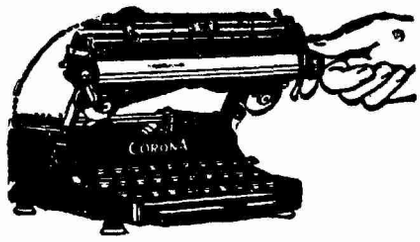

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Men and Events

B. S. Barnes, U. S. Silk Testing Corporation, departed on home leave on Sunday, November 2, on the *s.s. President Grant.*

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Cheek on November 3, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium. Mr. Cheek is a member of the firm of Heacock and Cheek, Shanghai.

The Rev. Clifford M. Drury of the Community Church, Shanghai, delivered a lecture on Wednesday evening, November 5, before the Union Church Literary and Social Guild, on "Lumbering in the Pacific Northwest." The Rev. A. Trivett, presided.

Word was received in Shanghai last week that J. Mendelsohn, of Mendelsohn and Company, Shanghai, sailed for England on a short business trip from New York. Mr. Mendelsohn plans to return to Shanghai via Suez sometime the first of the year.

H. W. Frick, assistant manager of the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, returned to Shanghai last month from a five months furlough spent in the United States. Mr. Frick spent most of his time in New York and Pennsylvania, combining business with pleasure.

G. O. Wooten, having retired, Joseph Eichwald has been appointed managing director of the Compagnie Orientale de Capitalisation, according to an announcement made by the Board of Directors. The offices of the Company will be removed from 2 North Soochow Road to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building.

A contract to supply 200,000 tons of crude oil from America has been signed between the Nippon Sekiyu Kaisha (Japan Oil Company) and the American General Petroleum Company, the majority of which has already been delivered. Part of the consigmnet was sent to Tokyo and the balance will be delivered later. Demand for petroleum in Japan has been on the increase for sometime.

An interesting article appears in the *China Journal of Science and Arts*, on "Science and Art of War in China," discussing the war in China from that viewpoint. The article is written by Arthur D. C. Sowerby, editor and publisher of the *Journal* and a complete discussion is given, using the viewpoint of the Westerner and Easterner. The subject is a timely one, well chosen and well treated.

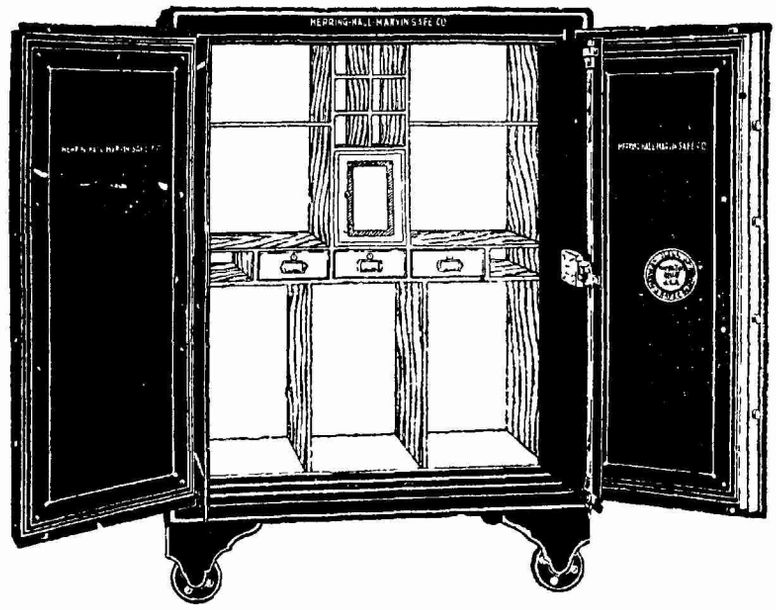
The Shanghai American School has been closed for the week owing to an infectious disease which developed on Saturday, November 1. Mrs. Sarah E. Smith, matron, and a number of the girl students in the boarding department of the school are the only cases reported up to date and have been removed to the Isolation Hospital. In the event no further cases develop, school will be opened on Monday, November 10. The quarantine will be lifted on Friday, November 7.

Dr. Anne Walter Fearn who has been in the States recuperating her health for the past four months returned to Shanghai this week on the *S. S. President Adams.* The Social Department of the American Women's Club of which Dr. Fearn is president, tendered her a reception in the club rooms, 66 Szechuen Road, on Thursday afternoon, November 6, following a chrysanthemum show held under the auspices of the gardening department of the club.

A father and sons, banquet is planned to be held by the Community Church on Friday, November 14th, at the Navy Y. M. C. A. The program includes a swim in the Navy pool at 5 o'clock and a sukiyaki dinner at 6:15 in the gymnasium. While the dinner is being prepared a two reel film will be shown and an informal gathering will follow dinner. It is especially requested that every father bring a son, and those not having sons provide themselves with one from some place for this interesting occasion.

After twenty years residence in China, and eleven years as Canadian Trade Commissioner, Dr. J. W. Ross has announced he is retiring from service. His successor is expected to be enroute to Shanghai from Canada and upon his arrival Dr. Ross plans on leaving for Canada and America. His daughter, Miss J. Ross, departed last Sunday, November 2, in order to reach America before Christmas, which she plans to spend in Chicago, Ill. Previous to coming to Shanghai, Mr. Ross spent a year in India.

Harold C. Norman, 13 years a member of the *China Press* staff, accompanied by Mrs. Norman sailed from Shanghai on November 7 aboard the *President Adams* to take up residence in England. Mr. Norman first came to the Orient in 1900, spending several years in Japan and other parts of the East before settling in Shanghai in 1911. He was first financial editor, later advertising manager, and subsequently business manager of the *China Press* Mr. Norman was prominent in Shanghai club circles, having done much towards the success of the Shanghai Rotary Club and having founded the St. Joseph's Catholic Association.



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News from Central China

The anti-opium organization recently proposed by the Wuchang Y. M. C. A., called the Black Cross Society, held its inaugural meeting in Wuchang last Wednesday. The constitution of the Society and ways and means of propaganda were discussed at the meeting.

The superintendent of the ex-Russian Concession who was appointed by the Ministry of the Interior is not able to assume office due to opposition from local military authorities. The latter complain that the appointee from Peking does not know English and is incapable of assuming the post with satisfaction.

For the first time since the war, the military authorities in Wuchang have ordered a strict censorship on all Chinese papers and news agencies in Hankow and Wuchang, this to take effect right after the cout d'etat in Peking. Only Chinese papers and agencies are mentioned in the order, and the foreign press is left at large.

The order to arrest all laborers who have tattoo marks on their arms has been rescinded by the local Garrison Commissioner. The cancellation was made at the request of the Chinese Seamen's Union of Hankow, who state that tattoo marks have no political or Bolshevik significance.

In the Hankow Russian Church last Sunday, the Rev. A. Tourchinsky preached his farewell sermon to the local Orthodox community, prior to his departure from Hankow for Brisbane, where he is retiring after 18 years service in the Hankow Church.

A great panic is now existing in Kiukiang and Nanchang on account of the situation in Peking. Rumors have it that belligerent troops under Sun Yat-sen have captured Kianfu, and are threatening Nanchang. Official circles, however, state that such rumors are absolutely unfounded.

Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan of Wuchang has circularised the provinces declaring Feng Yu-hsiang for turning against the Peking government. He states that he will remain loyal to the government now being threatened.

The *U. S. S. Isabel* returned to Hankow last Tuesday. Admiral McVay is also back with the flagship, and will remain in Hankow for the balance of the winter season.

An impressive parade of the combined Volunteer Units comprising the Hankow Volunteer Defence Force took place last Tuesday. Leading the parade were the units from the British, Japanese and American gunboats, and then followed the Chinese, British, American, Russian and Japanese Volunteer Companies.

J. A. Greensfield, Postal Commissioner for Eastern Szechuen in Chungking, is now on his way to Mukden, to which place he has been transferred. He is succeeded by O. Mellows, who is from Nanchang.

Miss Winifred E. Hourihan of Shanghai was married to A. Lester, manager of Hall & Holtz, Ltd., at the British Consulate, General on October 28. The couple have left for Kuling for a brief honeymoon trip.

A. W. Peake, of Barry & Dodwell Co. of Chungking, was married to Miss Betty Heller, of the Syracuse-in-China unit, on October 16 at the home of Dr. L. E. Sutten, head of the Syracuse Medical Unit in Chungking.

Mlle. Henriette St. Pol became the bride of M. Gabriel on October 25 in the Church of Immaculate Conception, French Concession. The couple have left for a honeymoon trip to Japan.

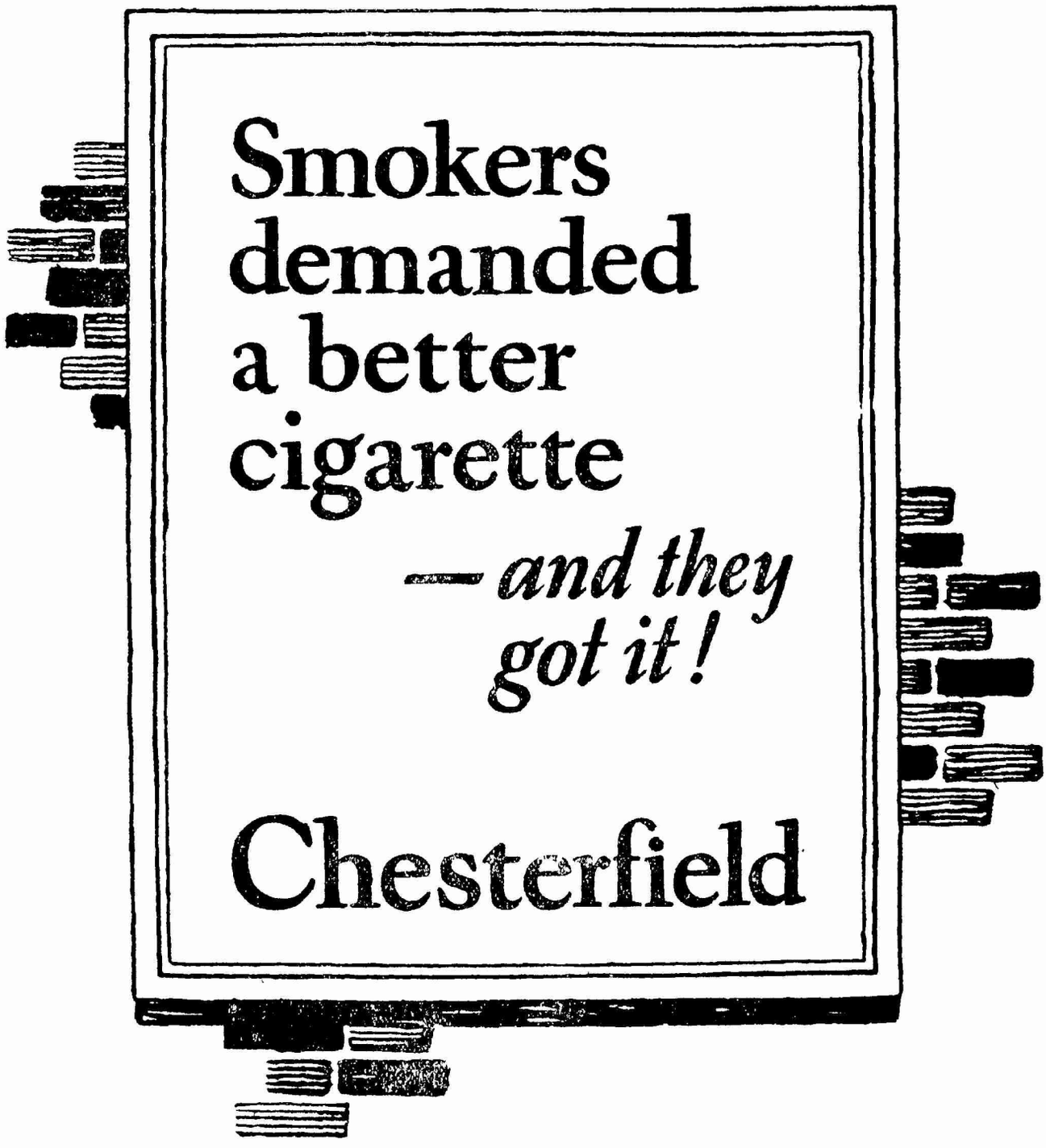
Dr. Lincoln McCarthey, who has recently returned to Chungking from America and is practising medicine with his father, was married to Miss Edith Tufts, Principal of the Canadian Mission School for foreign children.

General Tsai Chen-hsun, Governor of Kiangsi, reports that southern troops under the command of General Fan Chung-hsiao have invaded the district of Suaichuan on the southern border of Kiangsi. The intention of the invading is unknown, but Tsai has already despatched Feng Beng-jen's troops to meet the invaders.

The financial and business conditions in Hankow, which were just settling downafter the conclusion of war in Shanghai, are again upset, and panic is caused this time by the political storm in Peking. Merchants are very anxious to see the return of peaceful time, in view of the opening of business for the winter season and the harvesting of autumn crops.

The two Japanese captives of the *Yiyang Maru* who were recently released have left Hankow for Tokyo where they will render a full report to the head office of the N. K. K. They have been warned not to give out details of their twelve months of captivity with Chinese bandits in Kweichow, until they report the case to Tokyo. No account of their experiences of captivity is given in the Hankow press.

Hankow, October 31, 1924.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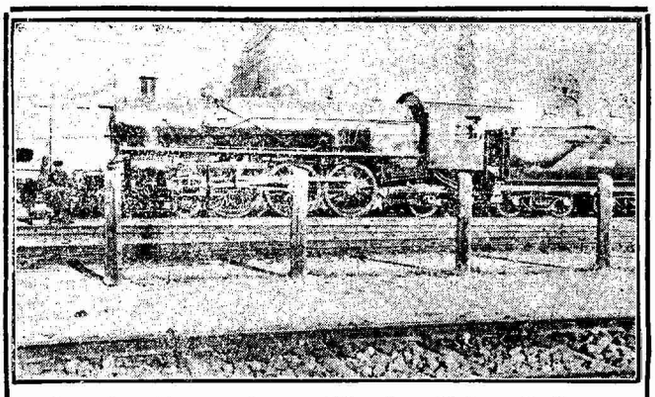

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News from West China

The annual rejoicing over the establishment of the Republic has not been neglected in Szechwan, known as the Celebration of the "Double Tenth" (Oct. 10th.) This doubtful blessing to the Land of China is celebrated with all the pomp and noise so delightful to the Oriental; at least so we say though no one forgets the noise that was made on the "Triple Eleventh" (November 11th, 11 A. M. 1918) in all of our Occidental countries. This year with Yang Sen in Chengtu, and Teng Shih Hou in Chungking, with no visible signs of fighting in our immediate vicinity, the celebrations have been more than usually impressive.

In Chengtu General Yang invited the whole foreign community sending out English invitations which read: "Come to Military manouvers and lunch. Promptly at 11 o'clock. R. S. V. P." Nearly the whole community responded: the Consuls, Post Office Officials, missionaries-French, English, Canadian, American, not forgetting the Bishops of the Roman and English Churches. General Yang was in his element and prepared seats for his foreign guests near himself and staff.

At such occasions General Yang, contrary to the Chinese custom, appears with his whole family. This means not only several children, but several wives as well. It is curious to notice the manner in which this harem is received. Without wishing to countenance such a situation foreign ladies find it impossible to ignore them. There is, therefore, much discussion which was finally summed up by one lady in the following words, "All I can say is, that if only he was as up-to-date in matrimony as he is in fixing streets and making improvements he would be a great success!"

With this remark we may as well leave the parade ground and wander out upon the aforementioned streets. A visitor to Chengtu who has not been there for five years, would be amazed at the changes that have been wrought, and would wonder if it was really Chengtu. Any visitor, if it be for the first time, would be surprised to find a Chinese city as much "improved" as Chengtu now is. In the first place, as Chengtu is situated on a plain that is as flat as Chicago, there is really no reason why the streets might not be as wide, as smooth, and as straight, as any streets in the world. The city has always boasted of its streets, and was justly proud of the "Great East Street" which has always been considered one of the best streets in China.

But "one of the best" was not enough for Yang Sen. Following his campaigns of cleaning up and improving Luchow and Chungking (while in charge of those cities) his first ambition when he reached Chengtu was to improve the streets so that there would be streets fit for motor cars from the east gate to the west gate, and from the south gate to the north gate, straight through the city. His method of attacking this was characteristic of the man. He goes beyond any foreigner in his zeal, and uses his power absolutely autocratically for the accomplishment of his reforms. It is at least a satisfaction to know that they are reforms.

So as we walk about the streets we find them widened-in some cases to 35 feet (Chinese), the houses being cut away ruthlessly by official command, poles removed to the curb, and a pavement, an adapted form of macadam—laid in proper style which does away with the ancient flag-stones, and consequent unevenness. It was General Yang's ambition to have some streets in order before October 10th, so as we walk around we can see evidence of his activity in all directions, though the few months during which the work has been undertaken have not been enough to complete all that needs to be done. It is safe to say that under his administration, if street repairs are kept up, there will be better roads in Chengtu than in any purely Chinese city of which we have knowledge, unless Governor Yen of Shansi is doing as well.

But on this gala day that is not all to attract the attention. Official notice had been given some days before that any merchant that did not hang out a flag on the 10th would be fined. The result was all one could wish for. The pentacolor is not an unpleasant sight at any time, and it works into a beautiful harmony when exposed on long poles across the streets on such an occasion as this. The streets are so thronged, and the hangings are so low that it is impossible to ride in the sedan with up-turned poles so much used here, so we well get out and walk, even though ladies wear high-heeled satin slippers.

In Chungking General Teng Shih Hou had a less elaborate celebration tiffin at noon was followed by theatricals and a feast in the evening. As General Teng is a devotee of Bacchus himself it is reported that he gave his foreign guests such a good time that many of them found it necessary to depend upon the care of their chair coolies, or they might

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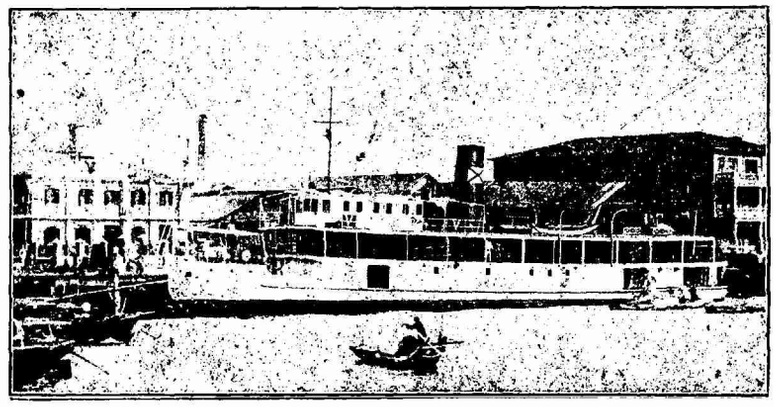

Twin Screw Shallow Draft Steamer, "Teh Yang Maru" for the Upper Yangtsze service built and engined by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works in 1922 for Japanese interests.

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Draft (loaded)	5 feet
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not have found the right road going home. It seems strange that representative foreigners have so little "dignity" before the Chinese on such occasions. On other occasions "dignity" would seem to be the most important part of their propaganda.

Szechwan is keeping close watch during the fighting that has involved Shanghai and Peking. We hear many rumors that have more, or less, foundation. The latest is that General Feng Yu Hsiang has at last given the cold shoulder to Wu Pei Fu. If so there would seem to be no honor at all in China. Just when it seemed that there was some hope of "peace" an idealist may throw a monkey wrench into the machinery. After the collapse of Chekiang the sky seemed to be clearing. But we may be slipping back into chaos. At any rate Szechwan will remain in "status quo" for a number of months yet till each "boss" knows which side he will line-up with. The Kweichow troops are still in the province, though Wu Pei Fu has removed all the Hupeh troops that were here. If we could get rid of Kweichow that would be so much help toward a final settlement. At present they do not seem inclined to go. Otherwise things are as they were last February after Yang Sen's success.

A story comes to us from Kweichow that is of some interest. One of the generals who helped Hsiung Keh Wu last winter is a Kweichow man, though for the time being he was not with Yuan Tzu Ming, and the Kweichow bunch that are holding on here waiting for "opportunity" to return and settle Kweichow. The general in question is Chow Hsi Cheng who made him self notorious about a year ago for his ability to swoop down and rob the Chungking Mint at such times as Yang Sen held forth here. Since the defeat of Hsiung Keh Wu, Chow Hsi Cheng has been in Kweichow, but he seems to have stopped his predatory methods. In fact he would seem to have been entirely converted, and has sent to the missionaries and Y. M. C. A. workers in Chungking and elsewhere asking for missionaries to go and teach his men that he may have an army like Feng Yu Hsiang. Accordingly a party of missionaries have visited General Chow and his men and report a most hearty reception and earnestness to listen to the messages given. Workers are being sent to Tzeshui in Kweichow where these soldiers are. If expectations are realized we may hope to find another Christian Army in China.

The Chungking community was invited to a reception to congratulate A. W. Peake of Barry and Dodwell, Ltd. on his marriage to Miss Hellar of the Syracuse Unit. Both the young people were well known in Chungking and the best wishes of the community were hearty, as shown in a very substantial manner in the various gifts received. Mr. and Mrs. Peake will return from their honeymoon to continue the work they have been engaged in.

Chungking, Szechuen, October 23, 1924.

J. R. M.

Prominent Chinese Merchant Dies in Hankow

The death occurred on Tuesday, October 28th, of S. C. Yang, president of the Young Brothers Banking Corporation of Chungking and managing director of the Young Brothers Trading Corporation of Hankow, at his residence in Hankow. Ptomaine poison is given as the cause of Mr. Yang's death. He was well versed in modern business methods and was quoted as the most progressive and far-sighted business man in Szechuen, his native province. Mr. Yang was graduated from an American university and after returning to China he started to build up his business, utilizing his ideas gained while America. He faced many difficulties owing to the chaotic political situation he found in China, especially in Szechuen province, but finally succeeded in building up influential affiliated corporations. Among the various modern business methods observed by Mr. Yang, was advertising. Mr. Yang was a great believer in advertising and this is verified by the fact that the Young Brothers corporations are the best and widest advertised Chinese business organizations in America. Upon his death his brother T. S. Yang, will take charge of the interests in the companies, being assisted by another brother.

J. Glenn Babb, representative of the *Associated Press*, Tokio Bureau, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on November 25, enroute to America by way of Suez. Mr. Babb plans to leave Shanghai on December 4, on the S. S. *Angkor*.

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Is China's Christian General the Dictator

War news from North China during the last week and up to the present time indicates that General Feng Yu-hsiang, China's Christian General still stands as conqueror of the Northern military factions and is ready to carry on peace talk with Wu Pei-fu or Chang Tso-lin, or both. Whoever comes out holding the whip in his hand, should settle down and work in the direction of bringing an end to this strife and intrigue, both political and military and establish a government that functions at least half of the time with a strong person at its head. According to latest news Marshal Wu has entirely left Tientsin and headed for Tsingtao to confer with the Governor. Another drastic change in affairs is that made by General Feng, in charge of Peking, in ousting the "Boy Emperor" from the Imperial Palace claiming his action is based on agreement made on abdication.

General Feng in following up his attack on Wu took a number of troops to Tientsin and established another consignment at Fengtai, making that his main front, marching from that point and entering the Chihli plains. Heavy fighting took place at Tientsin on November 1 and 2 in the sector to the North which resulted in the crashing defeat of Marshal Wu Pei-fu's troops. President Tsao Kun, officially resigned his position and handed over the seals to General Feng. Thus China goes on without a ruling government but it appears that the coup d'etat brought about by General Feng will meet with success, although heavy fighting, loss of lives and property will be the penalty. When General Feng took command in Peking several issues were decided in South China, the Yangtse provinces declaring their support of Chi Hsieh-yuen of Nanking which means that Kiangsu, Chekiang, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Fukien, Anhui and the Nanking and Fukien fleets joined hands with Wu Pei-fu. The foregoing information was learned from circular telegrams sent out by Chi Hsieh-yuan of Nanking, in which the Chihli leaders scored General Feng for his ungrateful coup d'etat since he was brought up and made what he is today by Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu and condemned as a traitor for selling his soul to the enemy. However, foreigners in China and foreign Powers in nearby countries sit by and watch with no little interest developments in this country.

Communism Begins in Canton

While peace was restored last week following the massacre of the merchants and citizens in Canton last week a report from there states that communism has commenced, beginning November 1. The report says:

"November 1. On Friday night the Soviet sloop entertained a number of Chinese Bolsheviks to dinner on board the ship.

The Canton government's position has been consolidated as it is in control of the water and electric light works. Everybody will have to pay rent to the government as well as to landlords.

There is little likelihood of the bankers and pawnshops recommencing business yet. Some of the shops that have resumed, are doing very little business. Placards marked "money and goods all looted" can still be seen in various parts of the city. This is an excuse for not resuming business, an act looked on with disfavor by the authorities."

Rumors That Japanese Intervene in Tientsin

When it was reported that Japanese men-of-war would be used to prevent Wu Pei-fu's troops from retreating by sea, responsible Japanese officials immediately issued statements declaring such reports to be canards and avowing their neutrality in the present unfortunate situation which confronts China. The *North-China Daily News*, Shanghai, says "we expected no less and received the report with pleasure. Unfortunately attention must now be called to the message from our Peking correspondent, in which he reports that Japanese newspapers and press agencies have actively been supporting Chang Tso-lin and Feng Yu-hsiang and have been misinforming the Chinese people as well as foreigners, with regard to actual conditions. These statements are substantiated by examples from Japanese newspapers and we in Shanghai can confirm the allegation. It has been common knowledge for many years that unscrupulous and adventuresome Japanese follow a policy in China without the knowledge and consent of their own government and apparently with the deliberate intention of forcing that government's hands. It cannot be forgotten that in 1918, the Japanese Minister in Peking was constantly taken by surprise when Mr. Nishihara's financial enterprises were reported in the newspapers. These adventurers, political, financial and military, are in many ways doing

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more mischief to Japan than to China, since they involve their country, in the public mind, in activities, which, we are sure, the Japanese government does not approve and cannot condone. The present situation in China is as delicate for the foreigner as it is tragic for China. Foreign policy can only be expressed in the phrase, protective neutrality. More than that is to complicate what is already almost beyond human ingenuity to unravel. Assuredly Japan can have no desire to effect further complications, which must, in the end, only bring harm to Japanese interests in China and to all foreigners.

The Refugee Problem

Following the ceasing of hostilities in the sector of Shanghai the inevitable problem of refugees comes to the fore and is supported with other neighborhoods centering around Tientsin, Peking and Hankow. Thousands of refugees from the small town districts and country flooded into the foreign settlements near the places mentioned and the problem promises to be a serious one to be considered both from the Chinese and foreign standpoint. In addition to the foregoing problem is the matter of disbanded troops and the never satisfied soldier who too readily turns bandit with an intent to loot. Numerous cases of robbery and criminal cases have come to the attention of the foreign settements in these towns where fighting has taken place or in nearby vicinities.

Conference of Reconstruction Proposed

A conference for the reconstruction of the war devastated districts in Kiangsu was proposed by Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan of Nanking during the past week, to take place in the Chenju headquarters of Marshal Chi. Heads of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce and leading members of the gentry in Shanghai, in addition to the local merchants were invited to discuss this matter. Details were to be discussed regarding how the stragglers, refugees and homeless in the stricken areas were to be provided for during the winter months. It was also thought an explanation at this meeting would be given as to why neither the Hupeh brigade under Chang Yung-ming nor the tenth division of Chekiang forces have not departed from Shanghai, despite promises. Anxiety is being felt considering the fact that most of the Hupeh troops and the leaders have been amply paid for their services, and invited to go.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

October 28. Labor Leaders are confident of their success on the eve of the election in Great Britain.——M. Zinovieff declares that the alleged "Red plot" letter is forgery and probably fabricated in Poland.

October 29. Early results in election in Great Britain show Conservative gains particularly in manufacturing districts of Lanceshire.——The Council of the League of Nations has given its decision on the Iraq frontier dispute between Great Britain and Turkey.——France's recognition of Soviet is subject of strong ciritcism by the Opposition Party of the Chamber.

October 30. Election in Great Britain results in overwhelming victory for the Conservatives, who had a majority of nearly 200 over the Laborites and Liberals.

October 31. De Valera is sent to gaol for one month for entering North Ireland.——Fears are entertained for a 40 ft. sloop bound from Bergen to New York with three adventurers on board, many days overdue.—Conservative victory stands at a clear majority of 210 with 11 results to be known.

November 1. The Swarajists in Bengal organize a demonstration to protest against the recent arrests under the new ordinance.——Soviet declines invitation of League of Nations to take part in conference of drug traffic.——Dutch aviators, enroute from Holland to Java arrive at Constantinople.——Confidently expected that Coolidge will be re-elected President of the United States at forthcoming election, though Democratic politicians will not admit possibility of defeat.

President Coolidge Reelected

Latest reports from Washington regarding the national elections held in the United States on November 4 assure President Coolidge, Republican candidate for reelection, the majority of the 531 electoral votes. Coolidge and Dawes, Republican candidate for vice-president, swept the Eastern and Central and most of the Western states; Davis, democratic candidate, and La Follette, non-partisan candidate, polling majorities in but few states. The early election returns assure the Republicans a majority in the House of Representatives. The Party control of the Senate was still in doubt according to latest reports reaching Shanghai.

Who's Who in China

General Wang Tien Pei
(王天培字植之)
Wang Chih Chi

General Wang Tien Pei was born in the city of Kishui in the province of Kiangsi in the year 1888, but he has lived in Tienchu, Kweichow, most of his life, so he considers himself to be a Kweichow man. He began school life in Tienchu attending the Higher Primary School from which he went to the Military Primary School in Kweiyang and afterwards to the Military Middle School in Wuchang. After graduating at the Paoning (Chihli) Military Academy he was at Wuchang in 1911 at the time of the Revolution and was for a time the commandant in charge of military operations in Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang. He also commanded the forts at Feng Hwang Shang Shan. In 1912 Wang Chih Chi was appointed Chief of the Secret Service in the cities of Kuchow and Liping, Kweichow, for the purpose of exterminating brigands. It was not till 1914, however, that his real career began. The Central Army headquarters gave him a commission in the Kweichow Army where he first served as a candidate in the First Regiment, afterwards he rose by degrees in his regiment till he became a Major after the fighting in Western Kiangsi in 1915. Two years later he was given charge of the Model Battalion in the Kweichow Army; and for his zeal in fighting for the Constitution he was made Colonel of the Second Regiment in 1918. For the next two or three years he was fighting in several places in Szechwan and Kweichow and was raised to the rank of Brigadier in 1921, while engaged in Kwangsi. The following year he returned to Kweichow and was given the command of the First Kweichow Division, which command he still holds. Last year he was given the additional rank of Commandant (under Yuan Tzu Ming) for the relief of Szechwan and pacification of Kweichow.

Mr. Wu Tsung-tzu
吳宗慈字藕林

Mr. Wu Tsung-tzu was born at Nan-feng Hsien, Kiangsi province, in 1879. He was a Yu-Kung-Sheng or Meritorious Senior Licentiate in the Ching Dynasty and distinguished himself as an educationalist in Canton, Kiangsu and Kiangsi. In the late days of the Ching Regime, Mr. Wu made an extensive trip to Japan studying educational conditions. There he made acquaintances with the leaders of the Chinese revolutionary organs. Upon his return to China, he took up journalistic work in Kuangtung, Kiangsi and Shanghai spreading revolutionary ideas. The daily paper *Hsing Hua Pao*, a noted revolutionary organ in Peking which had a short life before the First Revolution was also founded by Mr. Wu. Upon the outbreak of the First Revolution he returned to Kiangsi and effected the declaration of independence of that province.

In 1913 Mr. Wu became a representative of the First Parliament. Subsequently he was elected a member of the Constitution Drafting Commission. Parliament being dissloved in January 1914, he went to Szechuan. From December 1914 to May 1915 he was Chief of the Civil Administration Bureau of that province. He also acted as Civil Governor of Szechuan for a short time. Mr. Wu was very much opposed to the monarchical movement of Yuan Shih-kai. At that time he was holding two positions, namely, commandant of the precautionary forces of Szechuan and Chief Justice of the Marshal Court of the same province. He was about to be arrested by the order of the Peking government when the Yunnan Revolt broke out, which he joined.

The First Parliament was re-convoked in 1916 after the death of Yuan Shih-kai. Mr. Wu was in the Lower House until June 1917 when it was again dissolved and he went to the South, where he played an important part in the Extraordinary Parliament at Canton. He also held several responsible administrative posts in the Canton military government. The First Parliament being re-convoked in Peking in 1922, Mr. Wu took his seat again in the Lower House and was still on the Constitution Drafting Committee. Mr. Wu is the author of "The History of China's Permanent Constitution." This work in two volumes has been considered by the general public as one of the best literary productions in recent years in China.

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New Books and Publications

A New Novel

The Story of an African Farm. By Olive Schreiner: London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd.

A very interesting and clean story of South Africa is beautifully narrated in this well printed volume of 346 pages. The plot is unusual, and there are touches of mysticism here and there.

The reviewer had thought that Tolstoi was the best death scene painter as typified in his "Death of Ivan Ilvitch" but the description of the death of the heroine in the book under notice is so vivid and pathetic that it can be called one of the best ever seen by the reviewer.

Those who want to read a really good, inspiring novel, free from cheap sentimentality will find this book to their taste.

H. P. Shastri

Harden Writes on Germany, France and England

Germany, France and England. By Maximilian Harden: New York: Brentano's.

This is one of the important books from Germany containing a discussion on the chances for future peace in Europe, giving points of view of Germany and the Allies, Britain and France, on the present German situation. After carefully considering he case for Britain and France the author concludes that Germany has not acted fairly toward the Allies, and the attitude of his country can not produce permanant peace.

As the situation in Germany has changed lately since the publication of this volume a criticism of the contents is not deemed necessary.

H. P. Shastri

The Soviet's Foreign Policies

The Foreign Policies of Soviet Russia. By Alfred L. P. Dennis: New York: E. P. Dulton and Co.

The book presents an unbiased account of the foreign policy of Moscow by an expert. The ideals of the Revolution of 1917 were soon given up by Moscow, and a policy of duplicity, threat and machinations was adopted. In propagating the ideals of communism Moscow has indulged in a lofty idealism, but in practice they have seldom applied what they taught. An exhaustive review of the foreign policy of Russia in the world is presented by the author in an interesting way, and the one important impression left by the book on the minds of the reviewer is that the leaders of Communist Russia are sincere, they have failed to realize their ideals and in order to save their own skin they have taken recourse to undesirable means.

A chapter in this book is devoted to the Russian diplomatic activities in the Far East. The story of Joffe's dubious diplomacy and his direct interference in the internal affairs of China is told in the book. It leaves no doubt that Soviet Russia, unlike other Powers, has been plotting in China, playing one faction against the other.

Those who want to know what the third Internationale is, and how its agents, mostly Jews, are trying to disturb the peace and order in the world will find an interesting account of the same.

The book is one of the best on Soviet Russia and is free from anti-Bolshevik propaganda.

H. P. Shastri

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In the United States Court for China

GEORGE BUTLAND, Plaintiff	Cause No. 2517
vs.	Civil No. 955
RUTH LOUISE ELLIS BUTLAND, Defendant.	SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

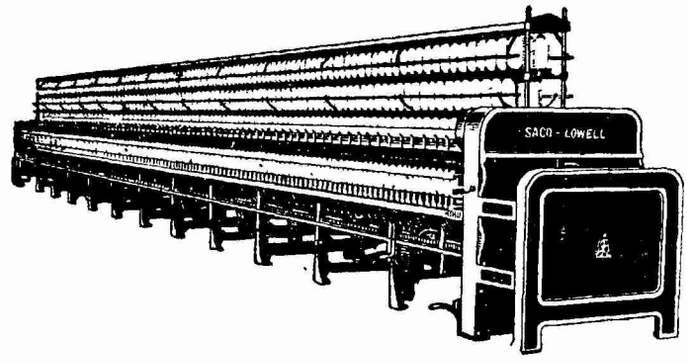
RUTH LOUISE ELLIS BUTLAND,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, November 3, 1924.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.



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Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Throughout this week the market displayed a steady tendency and prices moved within a comparatively narrow range, with the net result of a moderate advance from last week's level. When a recession took place, enough buying power appeared to absorb the offerings and the covering of contracts for short account was followed by a fairly large volume of buying by Japanese exporters. At the close, the undertone was steady.

Under the present circumstances, it seems to us that the only course for the immediate future is to buy cotton on any slight reaction as we believe the near future will witness a very considerable revival of speculation. As the market advances it will be necessary to watch for signs of selling out on the part of the leaders, but we hardly think this will take place until a considerable higher level has been reached.

Yarn.—The market during the past week was keeping steady to firm. Prices ruling nearly the same as compared with last week's level. In all some 6,000 to 7,000 bales in all counts have been booked for export to Szechuen, Swatow, Hankow, Kiangse, Ningpo, Wuhu, Newchwang, and Tientsin.

Liverpool, Oct. 30. 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling Spot	.....	13.76	Pence
„ Jan	.....	13.30	„
„ Mar	.....	13.36	„

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, Oct. 30, 1924.

New York Market:—

Dec	.....	23.32	Cents
Jan	.....	23.48	„
Mar	.....	23.75	„
May	.....	24.00	„
July	.....	23.65	„
Spot	.....	24.10	„

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, Oct. 30, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	.....	Rps. 464	per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan	.....	„ 394	„ „
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan	.....	„ 442	„ „

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot, ex. wharf	.....	Tls.	37.00
Shanghai, Nov	.....	„	37.00
M-ginned, Nov/Dec	.....	„	36.50
Shensi, No. 1 Nov/Dec	.....	„	38 50
Ningpo, Spot	.....	„	35 40

Market:—*Steady.*

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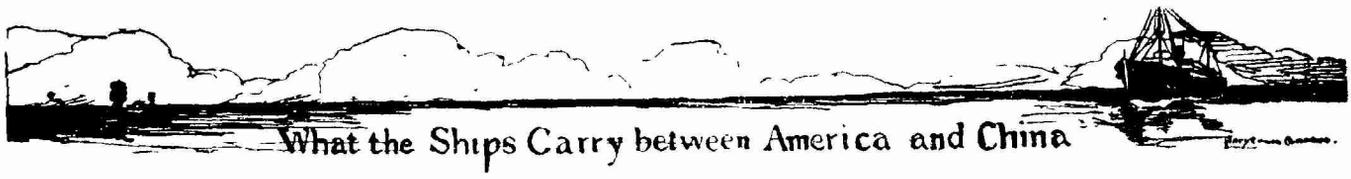

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pie s; Mil e—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Sept. 1.22 equal Gold $1

S. S. President McKinley, Sept. 26,

To Seattle:
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningp.. Pls. 13
Oil, Wood..... ,, 9 068
Carpets ..... Hk. Tls. 1,413
Hair, Nets.....Hk. Tls. 2,533
To Detroit:
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 1,133
Tea, Galveston:
Tea, Black, Shanghai.. Pls. 1
Umbrellas, Paper ..... Pcs. 497
To Cleveland:
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 393
To Baltimore.
Egg Albumen, Dried .. Pls. 17
Carpets .....Hk. Tls. 2,320
To Buffalo
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted . Pls. 42
To Chicago:
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls. 21
,, other Ports ,, 30
Young Hyson, ot er Ports ..... ,, 120
Tea, Scented, other Ports ..... ,, 28
Skin Crosses, Lamb .. Pcs. 784
Carpets.....Hk. Tls 2,532
To New York:
Silk, Pongees, Honan.. Pls. 10.79
Bristles..... ,, 87
Straw Braid, White.... ,, 13
Skins, Dog..... Pcs 17,111
,, Go t Tanned.. ,, 7 094
,, Marmot..... ,, 25,900

S. S. Arabia Maru, September 29,

To St. Louis.
Tea, Black, other Ports Pls 44
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 92
To Chicago:
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls 306
,, other Ports ,, 29
To New York:
Silk Raw Re-reeled:
White, other Ports, Bls. 50 ..... Pls 50.37
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 80 ..... ,, 78.83
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 30 ..... ,, 29.98
Silk, Pongees Honan .. ,, 5.44
Rhubarb ..... ,, 101

S. S. Kaga Maru, October 1,

To Seattle:
Oil, Wood ..... Pls. 7,056
To New York
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 5 ..... Pls. 4.99
Intestines, Pigs', Salted ,, 28

S. S. City of Rangoon, October 2, from U S. A.

Iron Channels ..... Pls. 177
Leadfoil and Tinfoil... ,, 913
Tinned Plates, Plain... ,, 666
Grease..... ,, 757
Indigo Paste, Artificial, ,, 950
India-rubber..... ,, 6
Ink, Printing..... ,, 16
Leather, Sole..... ,, 14
Oil, Castor..... ,, 30
Paper Cardboard ..... ,, 6
,, Cover ..... ,, 22
,, Printing..... ,, 7
,, Writing ..... ,, 175
,, Unclassed..... ,, 818
Packings, Unclassed .. ,, 3
Paints, Unclassed .... ,, 20
Tobacco, Prepared.... ,, 29
Wax, Paraffin ..... ,, 1,393
Oil, Lubricating..... Galls. 26,937
Milk, Malted ..... Doz. 194
Cigars ..... Mills. 9
Cigarettes..... Mille. 55,110
Machines Sewing..... Pcs. 50
Typewriters ..... ,, 73
Motor-cars..... ,, 1
Shoes..... Pairs 179
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 48.....Hk. Tls. 2,722
Machinery.....Hk. Tls. 6,151

S. S. West Jena, October 2, from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat..... Pls. 11,025
Hides, Cow ..... ,, 331
Timber:
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn..... up. ft. 23,137
Softwood, Merchantable.....Sup. ft. 136,119

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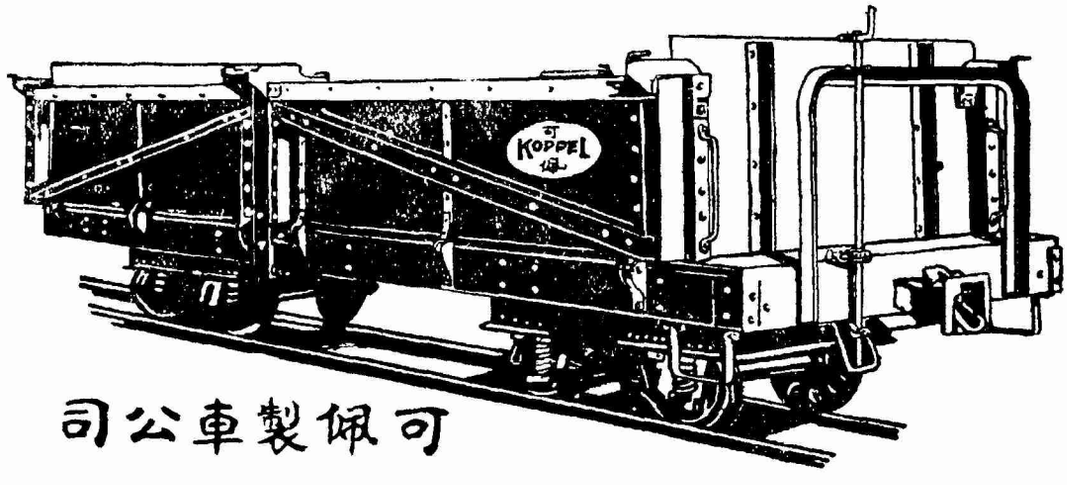

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In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R.T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.
U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Annenncements Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality. 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act fo Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Oct. 28, 1924, Cause No. 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al; continued to Nov. 14th.

" 29, " " " 2494, Murray Packing Company v. E. H. Himrod; testim ny taken of Wm. Martin, G. W. Brush, P. R. Murray; continued to Nov 4th.

" 30, " " " 2487, L. L Wilbur v. American Chinese Steam Navigation Co. Inc.; testimony taken of L. L. Wilbur, W. I. Eisler; continued for sixty days to take depositions.

" 31, " " " 2505, Kiangnan Dock & Engneering Works v. Commercial Express & Storage Co; on motion to extend restraining order; submitted.

Nov. 3, " " " 2254, Koh Shun Kee v. Block & Company; on motion to set; continued to Nov. 10th

" 3, " " " 2268, E. Henry v Soochow Brick & Tile Co.; on motion to set; assigned.

L. SAMARCQ ET AL. v. ASIA BANKING CORP'N

(Continued from last week)

it payable to the order of the Banca Commerciale Italiana of New York. Attached to the draft is a protest showing that the original was presented to a person in charge of the office of Edward M. Poons Company of 169 Mercer Street in the city of New York and demand for payment therefor was refused, the reason given therefor: "Mr. Poons out of town." Neither the draft itself nor the notarial protest attached thereto contains any evidence of the allegation that the protest was brought about or the draft unpaid by reason of any action of the Asia Banking Corporation. Nor do any of the other exhibits offered in evidence contain proof that the Asia Banking Corporation took any action which caused the draft to be protested and unpaid. The letters offered as evidence indicate that the New York office of the Asia Banking Corporation instituted legal action againsve Edward M. Poons Company of New York but do not contain proof that the Asia Banking Corporation without legal justification caused the draft for $12,-500, to be protested and unpaid.

In the absence of proof that the Asia Banking Corporation without legal justification caused the draft for $12,500, drawn on Edward M. Poons Company of New York to be protested and unpaid I find that the defendant is entitled to judgment.

A. BASSETT
Referee.

In accordance with the foregoing finding and pursuant to the stipulation of the parties, it is hereby considered and adjudged that plaintiffs take nothing by their complaint.

BY THE COURT,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER
Judge.

UNITED STATES v. WILLIAM GARDEN

(Cause No. 2326, decided October 11, 1923.)

SYLLABUS
(By the Court)

Larceny: INTENT to misappropriate must accompany the act of taking; if conceived later, however soon, it is insufficient.

Leonard G. Husar, U. S. Attorney, for the prosecution.
James F. Jones, Esquire, for the defense.

LOBINGIER, J.:

On Sunday morning, September 30, 1923, about four o'clock, the accused, while entering the Navy Y. M. C. A. building in Shanghai, found a man lying in the hallway in an intoxicated condition. The accused (he says with the help of a Chinese policeman stationed there) lifted the man up and, in the policeman's presence, removed the contents of the man's pockets, consisting of a watch, chain, cigarette case and money. The accused says that he took these intending to check them for the owner at the Y. M. C. A.

Nov. 3, 1924, Cause No. 2422, Wah Foong Hong v. Wah Chang Trading Corporation; on motion to set; assigned.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2429, China Motors Ltd. v. Charles F. Garry; passed to November 10th.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 1800, Banque Belge pour l 'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co; on motion for order requiring payment of judgment; submitted
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2042, In re Charles L. Coltman's estate; passed to Nov. 10th.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2448, F. Diaz et al. v. S/S "Owego"; on claim for costs; libellants' attorney allowed $20.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2494, Murray Packing Company v. E. H. Himrod; argument on procedure; continued for one week.

(Before the Commissioner)

Nov. 1, 1924, Crim. No. 698, U. S. v. C. S. Rutherford; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Oct. 28, 1924, Cause No. 2476, Leong Kow v. S/V "W. H. Talbot"; decree in rem for sale of vessel.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2517, Butland v. Butland; order for service by publication.
,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 2505, Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; order extending restraining order.
,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 2499, American Express Co. Inc. v Asiatic Motors Inc.; judgment.
,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 2042, In re Charles L. Coltman's estate; order appointing special administrator.
,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 2465, S. Hughes et al. v. S/S "Owego"; decision and judgment.
Nov. 3, ,, ,, ,, 2341, In re Richard Swain's will; order for payment of a legacy.

(By the Commissioner)

Oct. 31, 1924, Crim. No. 698, U. S. v. C. S. Rutherford; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

Assignments for Hearing:

Nov. 10, 1924, 10 am, C. No. 2254, Koh Shun Kee v. Block & Co.; motion to set.
,, 10, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2429, China Motors Ltd. v. Charles F. Garry; on appeal from Hankow Consular Court.
,, 10, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2042, In re Charles L. Coltman's estate; motion for payment of secured claim.
,, 10, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2302, E Greenfield v. L. Slegman.
,, 12, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.
,, 13, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2470, Leong Kow v. S/V "W. H. Talbot"
,, 14, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.
,, 19, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2422, Wah Foong Hong v. Wah Chang Trading Corporation.
,, 25, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.

but finding only a Chinese attendant there, decided to keek them for the owner until he became sober.

As the accused was about to enter a ricsha for his ship the Chinese policeman arrested him and, as he showed unwillingness to go, summoned other police and took the accused to the station where he called attention to the articles he had taken and said they belonged to a friend. In explanation of this he stated at the trial that he considered all who frequented the Y. M. C. A. as his friends.

From the police station the accused was taken to the American Prison and charged with larceny. An essential ingredient of that offense is the actual intent to convert the property to the offender's own use at the time of taking it.

> "If such an intent does not exist at the time of the taking, neither its formation afterward nor any subsequent appropriation of the property can make the larceny complete."[1]
>
> "We think it abundantly clear, that, in order to constitute larceny, the appellant must have intended to appropriate the animal to his own use, at the time he first took possession of it; and that a conversion in pursuance of a subsequently formed intention would not make him guilty of larceny."[2]
>
> "Evidence of a hiding of the article or of a disposing of it, afterwards, though only a very short time afterwards, is evidence of the intent then existing, in a mind that, perhaps, has just yielded to and been overcome by the temptation produced by possession and a reluctance to surrender what had not been dishonestly obtained."[3]

We are disposed to agree with counsel for the accused that, had the latter's intent from the beginning been to appropriate the property to his own use, he would hardly have proceeded to execute that intent with the police officer before him. A felonious intent is invariably accompanied by concealment and avoidance of observation. Added to this is the conceded fact that the accused never claimed that the

1 Cyc. XXV, 46 note 7, citing many authorities.
2 Starck v. State, 63 Ind. 285, citing Reg. v. Matthews, 12 Cox C. C. 489.
3 Griggs v. State, 58 Ala. 425.

(Continued next week)

Miscellaneous Filings:

Oct. 28, 1924, Cause No. 2494, Murray Packing Co. v. E. H. Himrod; reply to counter-claim.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2476, Leong Kow v. S/V "W. H. Talbot"; stipulation
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2505, Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works v Commercial Express & Storage Co.; motion for extension of restraining order; affidavit
,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.; notice of motion.
,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 1800, Banque Belge pour l 'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; motion for payment of judgment.
,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 2499, American Express Co. Inc v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; writ of execution issued.
,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 2422, Wah Foong Hong v. Wah Chang Trading Corporation; notice of motion.
,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 2042, In re Charles L. Coltman's estate; motion for payment of secured claim.
Nov. 1, ,, ,, ,, 2518, Assurance Franco-Asiatique v. Max A. Lorenzen; complaint; summons issued.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2341, In re Richard Swain's will; petition for order authorizing administrator to pay a legacy.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2519, In re Application of N. McK. Heath for admission to the Bar; petition.

(By the Commissioner)

Oct. 29, 1924, Crim. No. 696, U. S. v. W. A. Adams; complaint.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 697, U. S. v. R. W. Paul; complaint
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 698, U. S. v. C. S. Rutherford; complaint.
,, 31, ,, Civil ,, 187, T. C. Dih v. P. N. Wilkins; demurrer.
Nov. 1 ,, ,, ,, 188, P. A. Sargeant v. B. B. McLean; answer.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 190, Kodak Limited v. A. Elliott; answer.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Ex-press R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking ... d.											9.05	T. P. L. Express	
Nansiang ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02	Tientsin East ... a.											13.00		9.35
Soochow ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39	Do. d.											—		—
Wusih ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38	Tientsin Central a.											13.20		10.06
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38		—	3.42	Do. d.											21.57		19.50
Tanyang ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—	—	Tsinanfu ... d.											6.51		6.00
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	5.34	Hsuchowfu ... d.											14.38		16.02
Nanking ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				—	7.20	Pukow ... a.											15.50	16.15	23.00
Pukow ... d.												8.50	10.00	Nanking ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			16.15	18.27	0.52
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19.48	Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	19.26	—
Tsinanfu ... d.												2.04	5.58	Tanyang ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	20.46	2.41
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	21.52	3.53
Do. d.												10.15	15.32	Wusih ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43		4.58
Tientsin East ... a.												—	15.42	Soochow ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		6.26
Do. d.												10.25		Nansiang ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.50
Peking ... a.												14.25		Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		

T. P. L. Express — T. P. L. Mail

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.55	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	23.40	1.20	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.06	18.49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12.25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19.21	21.06	22.56	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	21.40	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Tentative Time Table

Down **Shanghai North-Zahkou** (Main Line) **Zahkou-Shanghai North** **Up**

STATIONS	Slow	Fast	Local
Shanghai North.....d.	8.25	12.15	16.40
Jessfield.....d.	8.41	12.31	16.56
Siccawei.....d.	8.48	12.38	17.03
Lunghwa Junction.....d.	9.05	12.55	17.20
Shanghai South.....d.	8.35	12.25	16.50
Lunghwa Junction.....a.	8.53	12.43	17.08
Sungkiang.....d.	10.13	13.50	18.20
Kashai.....d.	13.10	16.40	(a)
Kashing.....d.	13.55	17.15	.....
Yehzah.....d.	14.43	17.55	.....
Changan.....d.	15.37	18.39	.....
Hangchow.....d.	17.50	19.50	.....
Zahkou.....a.	17 35	20.10	.....

STATIONS	Fast	Slow	Local
Zahkou.....d.	7.30	10.00	.....
Hangchow.....d.	8.00	10.40	.....
Changan.....d.	9.10	12.11	.....
Yehzah.....d.	9.47	12.57	.....
Kashing.....d.	10.36	13.57	.....
Kashai.....d.	11.02	14.28	.....
Sungkiang.....d.	14.00	17.32	8.50
Lunghwa Junction.....d.	14.57	18.42	10.02
Shanghai South.....a.	15.15	19.00	10.20
Lunghwa Junction....d.	14.55	18.40	10.00
Siccawei.....d.	15.04	18.49	10.09
Jessfield.....d.	15.11	18.56	10.16
Shanghai North.....a.	15.25	19.10	10.30

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) **Zahkou-Konzenchiao**

Konzenchiao.....d.	7.45	10.30	14.00	17.50	Zahkou.....d.	9.00	12.00	16.00	17.00
Kenshangmun.....d.	8.08	10.53	14.18	18.08	Hangchow.....d.	9.23	12.23	16.23	17.23
Hangchow.....d.	8.20	11.05	14.30	18.20	Kenshangmun.....d.	9.37	12.37	16.42	17.42
Zahkou.....a.	8.40	11.25	14.50	18.40	Konzenchiao.....a.	9.50	12.50	16.55	17.55